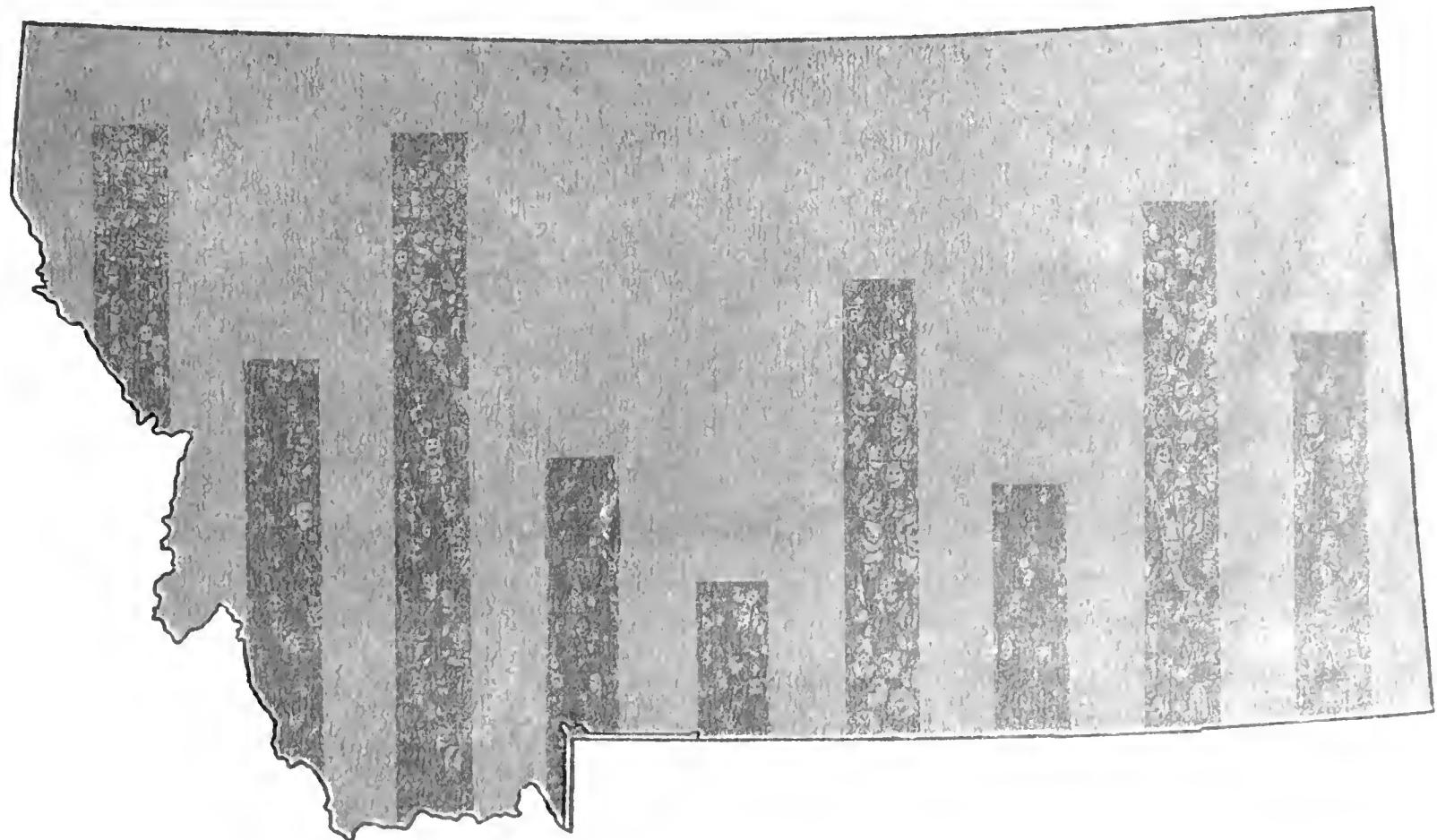


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FOR

MONTANA
RURAL CEP AREA
BALANCE-OF-STATE
BILLINGS SMSA
GREAT FALLS SMSA

April 15, 1980

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
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INTRODUCTION

The information included in this Annual Planning Information Report (API), is developed to assist the Employment Service and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) planners in developing employment programs and job training plans for fiscal year 1981. Other socio-economic planners and data users should find the report of value. The API includes information on - and analyzes - statewide and area employment and unemployment trends, related economic developments, occupational and industrial trends and outlook estimates of the number of economically disadvantaged and a description of the characteristics of those who may be in need of manpower services.

For CETA and other program planning purposes, comprehensive data is needed on the population and labor force characteristics of the relevant areas if the intent and overall purpose of CETA is to be met. As stated in the CETA legislation and regulations, its goal is to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed persons, and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of federal, state, and local programs.

HIGHLIGHTS

In Montana, the fourth largest state in the Union with an area exceeding 147,000 square miles, labor force and population characteristics vary significantly from the eastern half to the western half. Generally, the eastern part of the state will experience lower unemployment rates and more economic expansion than the western half in 1981. Statewide, forecasts for 1981 put the unemployment rate at 6.2% - compared to a rate of 7.25% for the United States as a whole. A mild recession is forecast for 1980 in the U.S. and it's implications will not avoid the economy of Montana. However, 1981 should see evidence of a recovery and an eventual decrease in unemployment.

Significant findings of this report for fiscal year 1981 are the striking changes in the characteristics of Montana's female labor force since 1970. From 1970 to 1981, Montana's labor force should grow by 52%, but the female labor force should grow by 83%. Women will comprise over 42% of the Montana labor force in 1981 - compared to 35.1% in 1970. Of all employed persons in Montana in 1981, about 42% will be women, however, females should comprise over 46% of the unemployed.

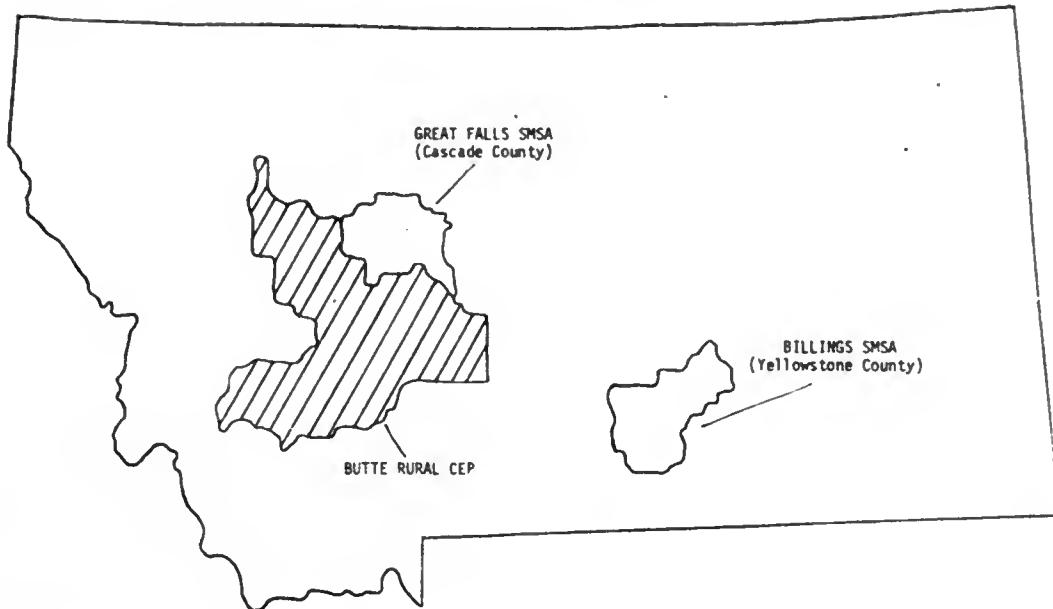
An increasing labor force can be caused by two factors: population growth and rising participation rates. The percentage increase in Montana's female population from 1970 to 1981 exceeds that of males in the state and all area divisions studied in this report. The participation rate of women in the labor force is also on the rise. While males still will have higher participation rates than females in the state, females as a group have gone from a rate of 38.5% in 1970 to 53.0% in 1981. Males as a group should have a rate of 79.2% in 1981 compared to 74.4% in 1970.

HIGHLIGHTS (Cont.)

In 1981, there should be approximately 95,000 persons classified as economically disadvantaged in the state of Montana. Of this total, over 65,000 are likely to seek ES and CETA aid. Training facilities in Montana vary from university level to vocational training situations. Many public and private agencies exist to perform occupational training in many fields. Publicly assisted training is accomplished through Federal and State programs including the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), the Work Incentive Program (WIN), the Job Corps, and the Skill Training Improvement Program (STIP). CETA activities on the statewide level consist of classroom training, on-the-job training, adult work experience, world of work activities, and public service employment. The Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) is a specially funded CETA effort which provides an integrated approach to job training and job development for a six county area. WIN attempts to reduce welfare caseloads by training and placing AFDC recipients.

Montana's population of Vietnam-Era-Vetrans, ages 20 to 34 should be approximately 25,360 in 1981. Their unemployment rate of 5.95% will be lower than the state's average. Generally, veterans age 20 to 34 have lower unemployment rates than their non-veteran counterparts except for those in the 20 to 24 year age group. The trend early in the decade was for veterans to have higher unemployment rates than non-veterans in all age groups.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA



MONTANA

Montana, with an area of over 147,000 square miles, ranks fourth in size of the 50 states. The state is bordered by Idaho on the west, North and South Dakota on the east, Wyoming on the south, and Canada on the north. In spite of it's massive area, the state ranks 43rd in total population. Estimated population in 1981 is 812,206 compared to 688,707 in 1970. The western 40% of Montana is covered by peaks and valleys of the Rocky Mountains; the rest is high plains country. The legislative capital of the state is Helena.

BILLINGS SMSA

Yellowstone County is designated as the Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area and has an estimated population of 109,066 in 1981 compared to 87,200 in 1970. The largest city in Montana, Billings, is located in this SMSA in the south central portion of the state.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

Cascade County is designated as the Great Falls SMSA and has an estimated population of 87,098 in 1981 compared to 77,069 in 1970. Great Falls, formerly the largest city in the state, is located in the north central portion of Montana.

BUTTE RURAL CEP

This area is composed of six counties in the central western portion of the state: Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, Meagher, Jefferson, Broadwater, and Lewis & Clark. Major cities in the Rural CEP are Butte and Helena. Population of the area is forecast to be 110,537 in 1981 compared to 100,614 in 1970.

BALANCE - OF - STATE

The Balance-of-State area consists of the remaining fifty counties of the state not included in the Butte Rural CEP. The population of this area is forecast to be 701,669 in 1970 compared to 588,093 in 1970.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK

UNITED STATES

The outlook for the economy of Montana needs to be discussed in the context of developments of the United States economy as a whole. While the implications of events across the nation may affect parts of Montana more directly than other sections, a brief summary of national events is required.

The United States economy in 1979 was characterized by drastically rising prices for oil, rising inflation, a decline in the real earnings of workers, a decline in productivity, an increase in the number of Americans employed and a relatively stable unemployment rate. Administration policy to induce a mild recession in the economy - in order to cool inflation - through restrained fiscal and monetary policy, did not succeed. In the three years prior to 1979, the nation's economy grew at an average rate of 5%, as measured by GNP. The 1979 growth was forecast to be 2.2%, but actually the rate was .8% due largely to huge energy price increases. The rate of inflation in 1979, boosted by rising housing costs in addition to energy prices, ran close to 13%. This compares to 9.0% in 1978.

Though the nation escaped the expected recession of 1979, it should show up in 1980. However, expectations remain that policies should remain tight as well during the recession to dampen the rate of inflation. Declines in GNP should not extend much past mid-year and the total decline for 1980 should be only 1%. Employment should remain unchanged despite the drop in GNP but the unemployment rate will rise to about 7.5% by the fourth quarter of 1980.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK (Cont.)

By the middle of 1980, the forces of recovery should become evident and in 1981 growth in GNP will be around 2.75%.

The rate of inflation - which ran at an 18% annual rate compounded in January 1980 - is forecast to be 10.4% for 1980 as a whole. Government forecasters see the rate dropping to 8.5% in 1981. The momentum of inflation has been picking up speed and drastic reductions in the rate are not seen for several years.

Total employment in the U.S. grew by nearly 2 million in 1979. Seventy percent of the total increase was accounted for by women and 15% was from blacks and other minorities. The national unemployment rate remained within a fairly narrow range of 5.7% to 5.9% during 1979.

MONTANA

The effects on Montana's economy in 1979 of national developments were felt differently on each side of the state. The western half of the state - tied to wood production and metals mining - experienced higher rates of unemployment than the eastern half of the state - which is tied more to fossil fuels and agriculture.

The drop in housing starts across the nation resulted in layoffs in lumber mills in western Montana. Activity was relatively strong until the last quarter of the year. Significant layoffs were made in Missoula, Townsend, Deer Lodge, and Dillon. Most workers have returned to work at these mills, however, over 200 jobs were lost permanently in Missoula. Housing starts nationally, are expected to be around a 1.4 million annual rate in the second and third quarters of 1980 and 1.6 million annually by the fourth quarter. 1981 should see a healthy rate of over 2 million housing starts.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK (Cont.)

The impact of this factor on the mills of Montana is significant and improvement should not be seen until 1981, thus there will be little growth in employment and earnings during 1980.

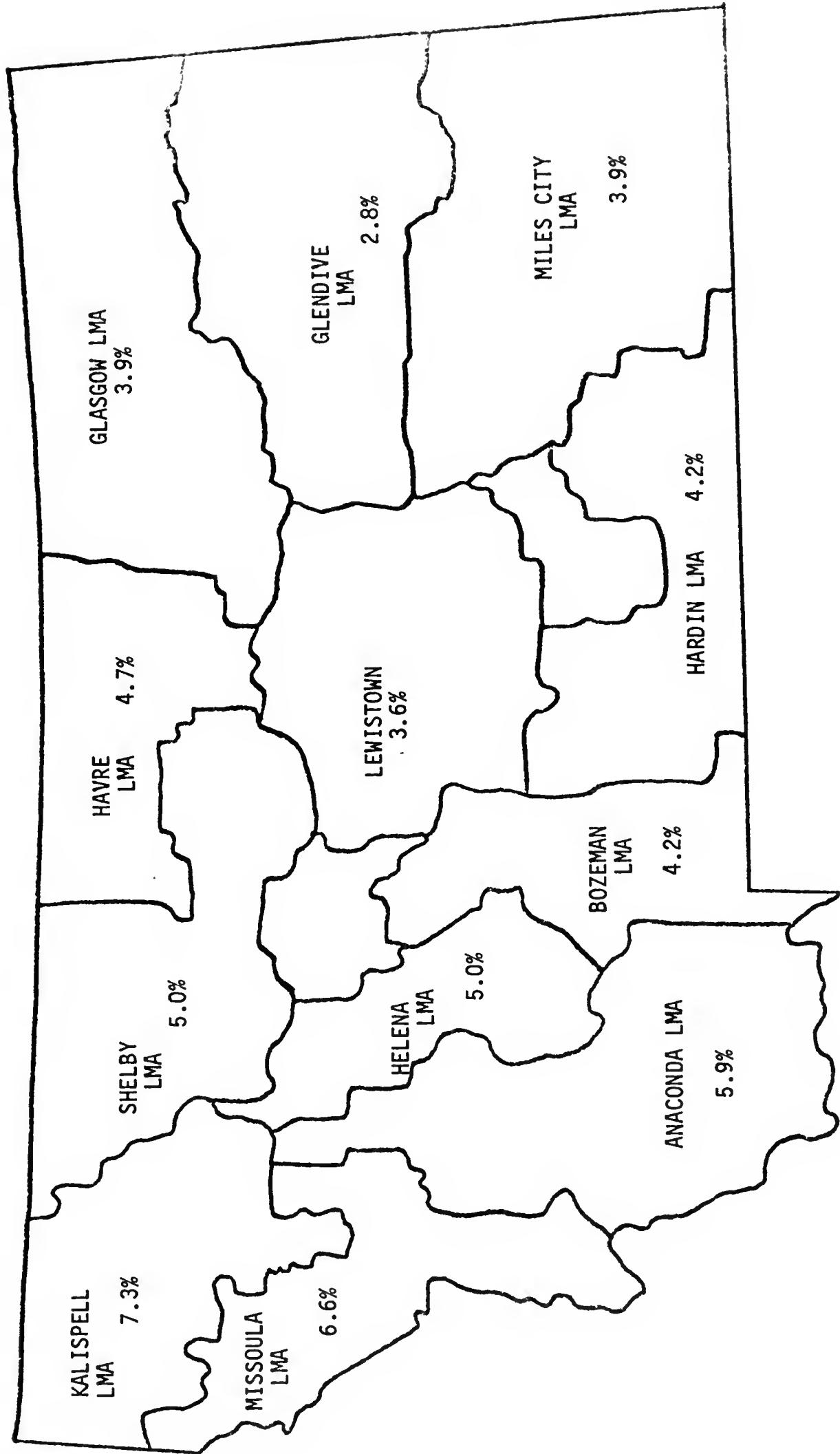
Three hundred and sixty mine workers were layed off in 1979 by a metals miner in western Montana in spite of rising prices for its primary product: copper. The impact of this action will be felt in three major Montana cities. Metals mining news is not all bad, since some small producers began production in 1979 and a large mine is planned in the Troy area for copper and silver. Further reductions in employment may be made in the mining industry in 1980.

The low unemployment sections of eastern Montana will see growth in 1980 and beyond in the areas of fossil fuels and heavy construction. Production of Montana coal will continue to grow and construction will begin this year on a coal-fired electricity generating facility. Oil exploration and drilling activities were a boom to communities in eastern Montana in 1979 and this will continue.

The unemployment rate for 1980 and 1981 for the state of Montana is forecast to be 6.0% and 6.2% respectively. This is due not to a reduction in total employment but a growing labor force. Significant gains in employment are not forecast until 1981. This forecast is in line with national forecasts, however, Montana's unemployment rate should remain below the national average.

TABLE I

1979 AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY LMA



POPULATION
AND
LABOR FORCE TRENDS
AND
CHARACTERISTICS

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Population

From 1970 to 1981 Montana's population is forecast to increase 17.9% from 688,707 to 812,206. This rate of growth for the period is less than the Billings SMSA (25.1%) and the Balance-of-State area (19.3%), but greater than the Great Falls SMSA (13.0%), and the Rural CEP area (9.9%).

Trends among age cohorts were similar in direction for the state and area divisions, but varied in magnitude. Higher than average growth rates were noticed in the 20-29 age bracket (47.5%) and the 60-69 bracket (55.3%) for the state as a whole. The total number of people age 55 and over also increased at a rate higher than average. The most dramatic declines by age bracket came in 0-14 group and 40-49 group, which were below the state average.

In the state and all area divisions the trend from 1970 to 1981 was for the growth in population of females to exceed the area's average and the growth in population of males to be lower. Statewide, the female population increased 20.1% compared to an average of 17.9% for both sexes and 15.7% for males. The proportion of females in the state's population should increase from 50.5% in 1970 to 51.4% in 1981.

The trend from 1970 to 1981 was for the growth rate in population of non-whites to be greater than that for whites in the state and area divisions. Nonwhite females experienced higher growth rates than males in all divisions except for the Great Falls SMSA.

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

Civilian Labor Force

Trends in population growth were reflected in labor force growth as well. Statewide, the labor force should grow by 52.4% in 1981 from 1970. Male civilian labor force growth was lower than the average in all areas and female civilian labor force growth was higher. The Billings SMSA civilian labor force should grow by 70.8% from 1970 to 1981, but the Great Falls SMSA civilian labor force will increase in size by only 28.9%. Butte Rural CEP and Balance of State growth rates in the civilian labor force approximate statewide trends at 44.3% and 53.9%, respectively.

Participation Rates

Participation rates statewide should increase from 56.0% in 1970 to 65.5% in 1981. The increase among males from 74.4% to 79.2% is not as dramatic as the increase among females of 38.5% to 53.0%. Among sex/race cohorts 'black males', and 'other females' have much higher percentage increases than the statewide average increase. Compared to statewide trends, Billings SMSA and Rural CEP exceed the state average and Great Falls SMSA and Balance of State are lower.

National Outlook For The 1980's*

Nationally, the 1980's will see a sharp drop in the proportion of youth to the total population. This will be combined with a crowding of the baby-boom cohorts into middle age. This will result, generally, in a more

* Source: Employment Projections for 1980, U.S. Dept. of Labor

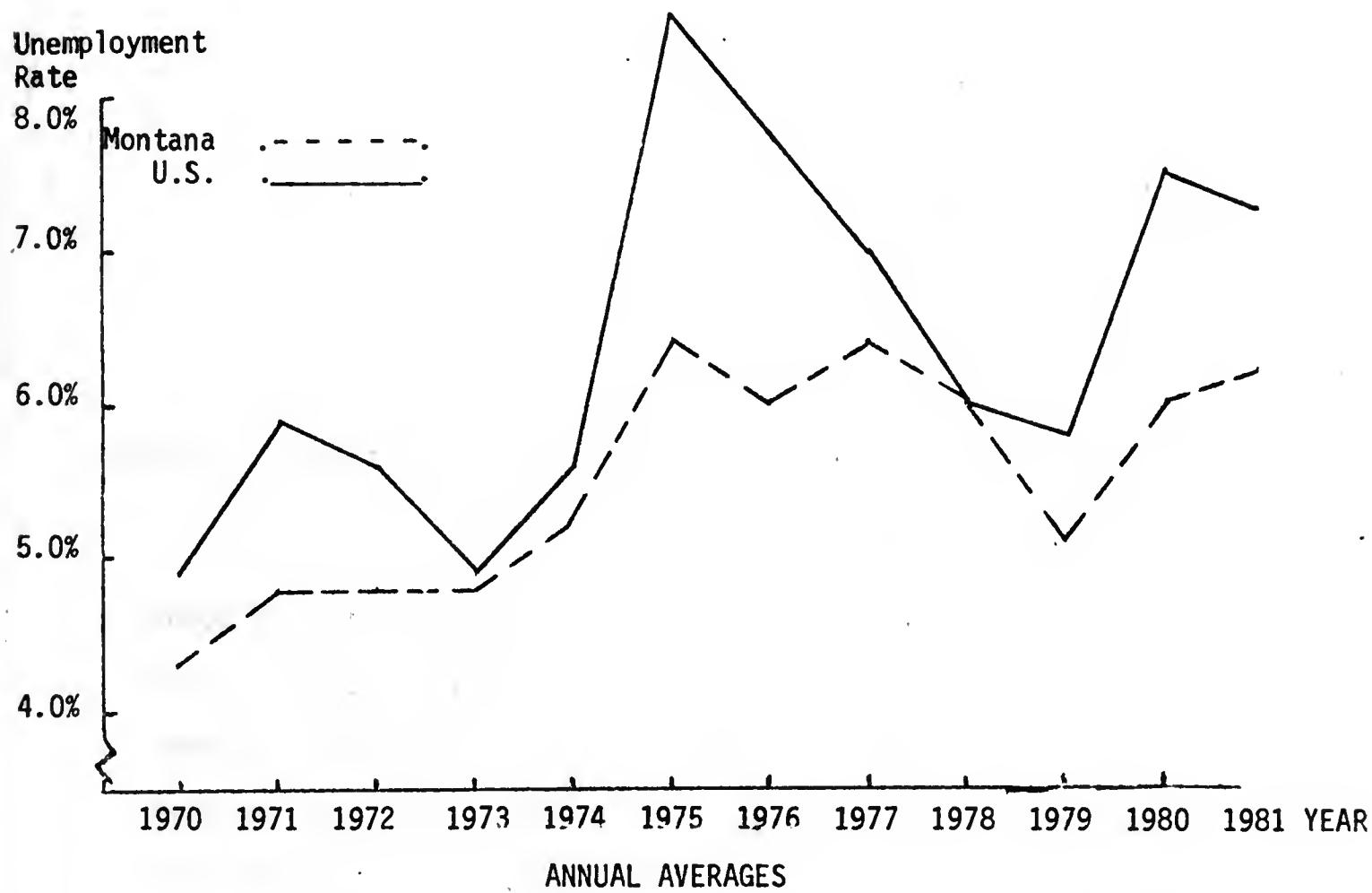
POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

mature and somewhat more productive workforce. Competition for jobs among youths should lessen and the relative gap between their jobless rates and those for older workers should narrow. This gap was much smaller before the youth population began increasing rapidly in the mid-1960's.

Labor force participation rates should continue to rise in the 1980's for teenagers of both sexes and women in central age groups. The participation rate for men in central age groups will generally remain the same and it is forecast the participation rate of older workers will decline.

TABLE 2

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER
 1970 to 1981
 UNITED STATES AND STATE OF MONTANA (ANNUAL CALENDAR YEAR AVERAGES)



Year	United States				State of Montana			
	CLF	EMP	UNEMP	RATE	CLF	EMP	UNEMP	RATE
1970	82,715	78,627	4,088	4.9	273	261	12	4.3
1971	84,113	79,120	4,993	5.9	278	265	13	4.8
1972	86,542	81,702	4,840	5.6	291	277	14	4.8
1973	88,714	84,409	4,304	4.9	303	289	14	4.8
1974	91,011	85,935	5,076	5.6	318	302	16	5.2
1975	92,613	84,783	7,830	8.5	322	302	20	6.4
1976	94,773	87,485	7,288	7.7	332	312	20	6.0
1977	97,401	90,546	6,855	7.0	345	323	22	6.4
1978	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0	368	346	22	6.0
1979*	102,825	96,872	5,952	5.8	370	351	19	5.1
1980				7.5**	377	354	23	6.0
1981				7.25**	397	372	25	6.2

* Through November 1979.

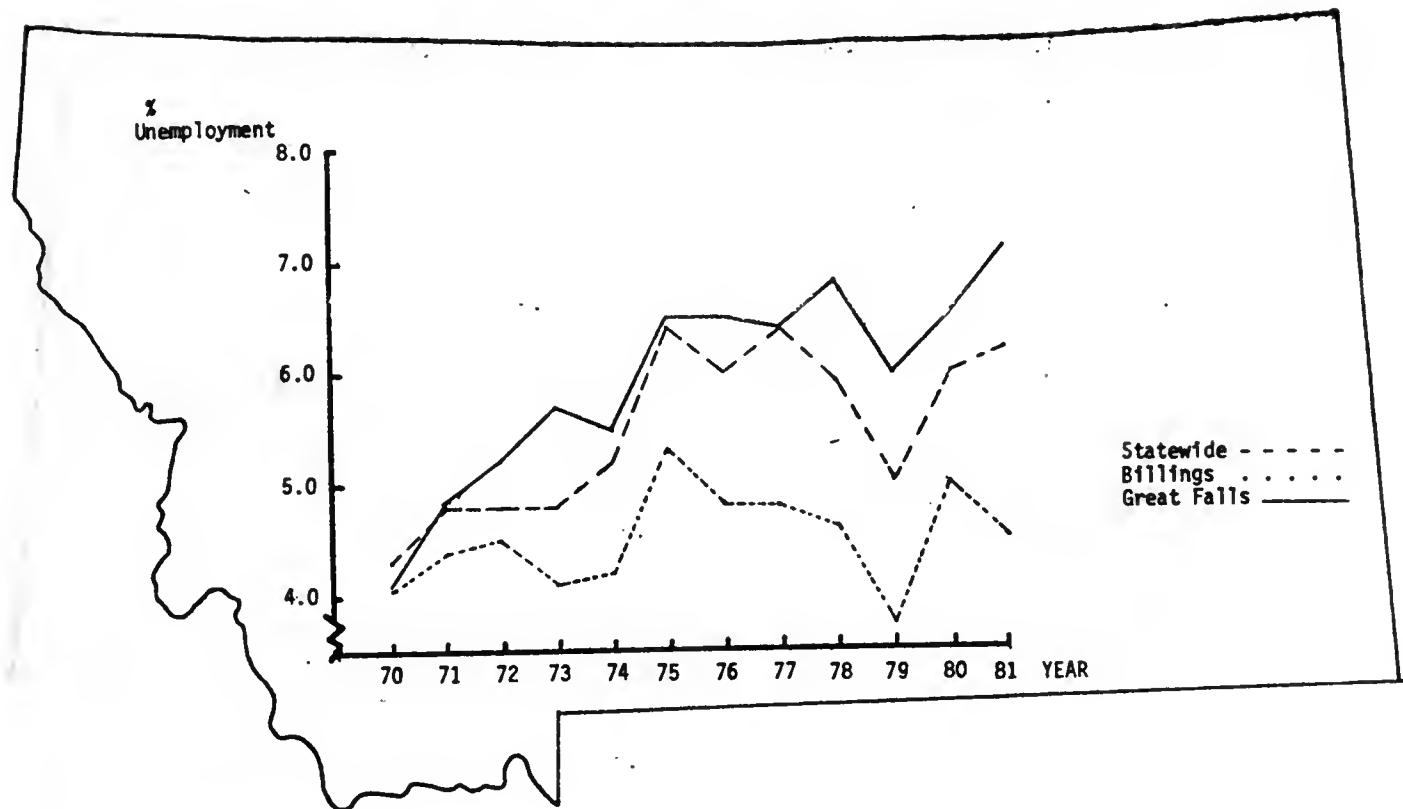
** Source: Economic Report of the President 1980.
 See Note on Page 20

**NOTE: Data from 1970 will not match labor force composition projections
in following tables.**

Labor force composition projections are based on the 4th count
of the 1970 census (April 1, 1970). Data on Tables 2, 3, and 4
for 1970 are from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and are
expressed as an annual average. The CPS is a monthly survey of
sample households of the civilian noninstitution population of
the U.S.

TABLE 3

HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1970-1981
STATEWIDE, BILLINGS SMSA, GREAT FALLS SMSA

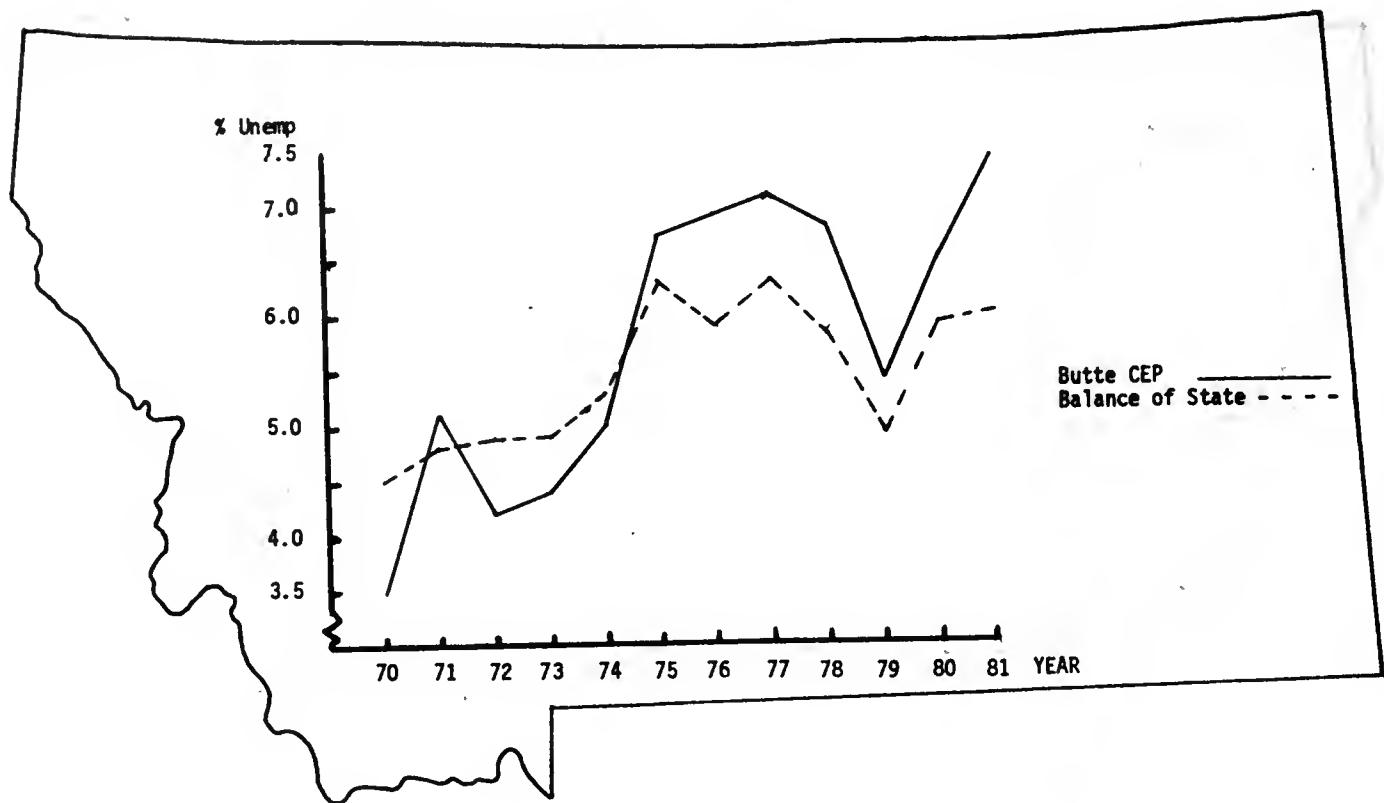


YEAR	STATEWIDE	GREAT FALLS SMSA	BILLINGS SMSA
1970	4.3	4.1	4.2
1971	4.8	4.9	4.4
1972	4.8	5.2	4.5
1973	4.8	5.7	4.1
1974	5.2	5.5	4.2
1975	6.4	6.5	5.3
1976	6.0	6.5	4.8
1977	6.4	6.4	4.8
1978	5.9	6.8	4.6
1979	5.0	6.0	3.7
1980	6.0	6.5	5.0
1981	6.2	7.1	4.5

See Note on Page 20

TABLE 4

HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1970-1981
BUTTE RURAL CEP, BALANCE-OF-STATE



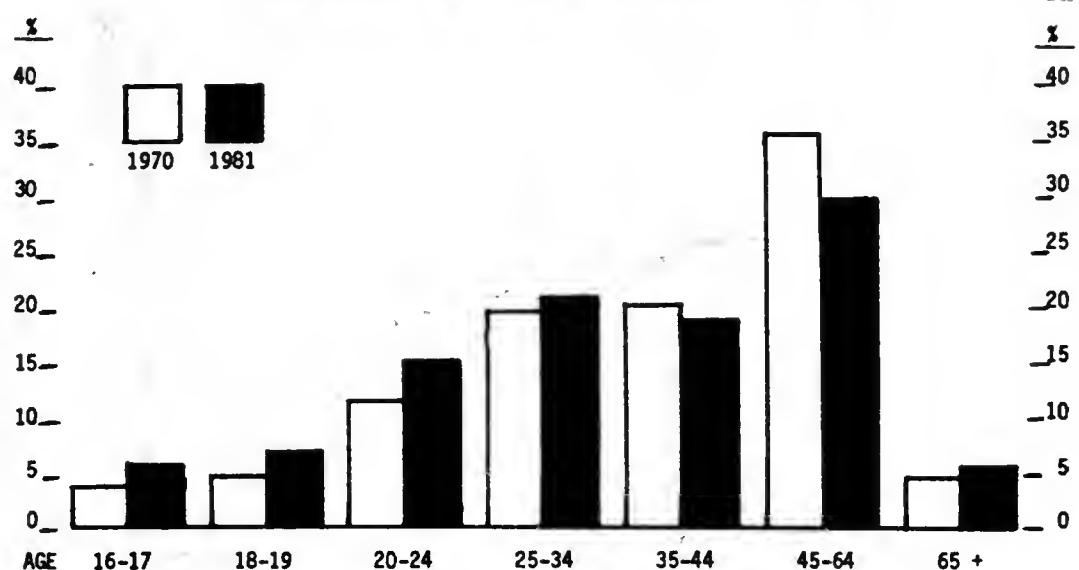
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>STATEWIDE</u>	<u>BUTTE RURAL CEP</u>	<u>BALANCE-OF-STATE</u>
1970	4.3	3.5	4.5
1971	4.8	5.1	4.8
1972	4.8	4.2	4.9
1973	4.8	4.4	4.9
1974	5.2	5.0	5.3
1975	6.4	6.7	6.3
1976	6.0	6.9	4.9
1977	6.4	7.1	6.3
1978	5.9	6.8	5.8
1979	5.0	5.4	4.9
1980	6.0	6.5	5.9
1981	6.2	7.4	6.0

See Note on Page 20

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE OF LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT: STATE OF MONTANA
1970 and 1981

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DISTRIBUTION



LABOR FORCE

Age	1970		1981	
	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total
16-17	3.7	5.4	11.0	14.6
18-19	4.7	5.9	13.0	13.2
20-24	11.4	14.9	19.3	22.9
25-34	19.9	20.3	17.1	17.4
35-44	20.0	18.7	14.1	11.8
45-64	35.9	29.6	22.6	16.5
65 +	4.4	5.2	2.9	3.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION

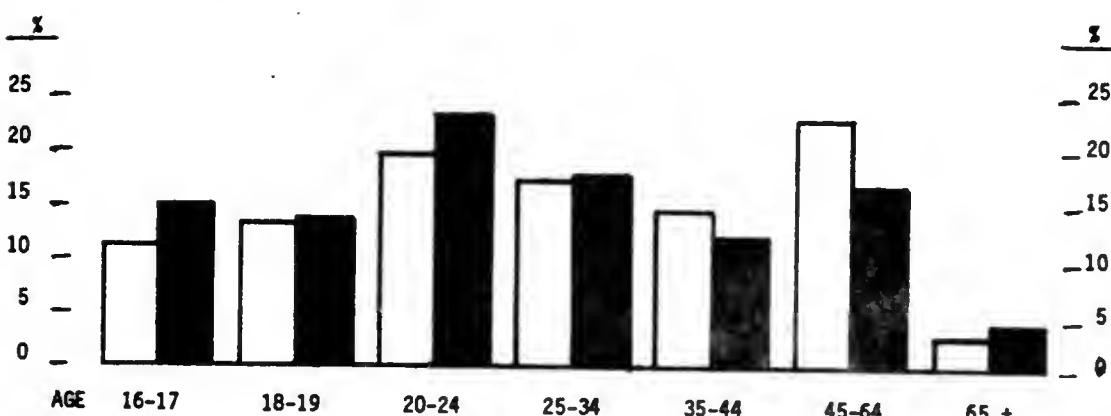
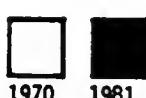


TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF INCREASE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYED 1970 - 1981
BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE

State of Montana
Total Increase in Employment From 1970 to 1981 = 128,114

2.1% 2,658

Non White Females

2.0% 2,614

Non White Males

White Females

53.5%

68,522

White Males

42.4%

54,320

Sex and Race

Age

20-24
21.1%

65+
6.9%

16-17
7.8%

18-19
7.8%

45-64
18.5%

35-44
16.6%

25-34
21.3%

TABLE 7
SUMMARY OF POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHANGES

<u>POPULATION</u>		Percent		Percent	Total	Percent
Montana	White		Non-White			
1970	659,589		29,118		688,907	
1981	773,149	17.2	39,057	34.1	812,206	17.9
Billings SMSA						
1970	85,577		1,623		87,200	
1981	106,830	24.8	2,236	37.8	109,066	25.1
Great Falls SMSA						
1970	74,664		2,405		77,069	
1981	84,038	12.6	3,060	27.2	87,098	13.0
Rural Cep						
1970	99,268		1,346		100,614	
1981	108,964	9.8	1,573	16.9	110,537	9.9
<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>						
Montana						
1970	238,669		5,939		244,608	
1981	361,511	51.5	11,211	88.8	372,722	52.4
Billings SMSA						
1970	32,620		346		32,966	
1981	56,311	72.6	765	121.1	57,076	73.1
Great Falls SMSA						
1970	25,835		436		26,271	
1981	33,095	28.1	698	60.1	33,793	28.6
Rural Cep						
1970	36,806		393		37,199	
1981	52,208	41.8	485	23.4	52,693	41.7
<u>UNEMPLOYMENT</u>						
Montana						
1970	14,805		1,236		16,041	
1981	21,620	46.0	3,015	143.9	24,635	53.6
Billings SMSA						
1970	1,983		47		2,030	
1981	2,575	29.9	114	142.6	2,689	32.5
Great Falls SMSA						
1970	1,692		138		1,830	
1981	2,289	35.3	287	108.0	2,576	40.8
Rural Cep						
1970	2,179		51		2,230	
1981	4,096	88.0	115	125.5	4,211	88.8

TABLE 8
MONTANA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	TOTAL						Percent Change 1970-81		Percent Change 1970-81		Percent Change 1970-81		
	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		Percent Change 70-81	
	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	
0-4	53,306	56,760	6.5	198	132	-33.3	3,613	3,798	5.1	57,117	60,690	6.3	
5-9	68,632	55,391	-19.3	221	135	-39.0	4,200	3,461	-17.6	73,053	58,987	-19.3	
10-14	73,767	64,265	-12.9	99	236	58.0	4,205	4,320	2.7	78,071	68,821	-11.8	
15-19	67,100	81,108	20.9	232	323	39.2	3,270	5,423	65.8	70,602	86,854	23.0	
20-24	46,153	71,985	58.6	136	113	-17.0	1,979	4,723	138.7	48,268	76,821	59.2	
25-29	39,316	52,054	32.4	124	167	34.7	1,739	2,967	70.6	41,179	55,188	34.0	
30-34	35,868	40,114	11.8	46	106	130.4	1,526	1,867	22.3	37,440	42,087	12.4	
35-39	33,981	44,299	30.4	54	91	68.5	1,385	1,952	40.9	35,420	46,342	30.8	
40-44	36,728	41,168	12.1	29	51	75.9	1,291	1,851	43.4	38,048	43,070	13.2	
45-49	37,306	40,053	7.4	47	64	36.2	955	1,660	73.8	38,308	41,777	9.1	
50-54	38,134	42,675	12.0	43	33	-23.3	934	1,469	57.3	39,108	44,177	13.0	
55-59	34,170	42,308	23.8	9	52	477.8	802	1,051	31.0	34,981	43,411	24.1	
60-64	27,811	41,514	49.3	30	44	47.7	518	957	84.7	28,359	42,515	67.7	
65-69	21,379	34,786	62.7	24	9	-62.5	559	822	47.0	21,962	35,617	62.2	
70-74	16,487	25,577	55.1	51	27	-47.1	354	460	29.9	16,892	26,064	54.3	
75 +	29,454	39,092	32.7	42	49	16.7	403	644	59.8	29,899	39,785	33.1	
TOTAL	659,589	773,149	17.2	1385	1632	17.8	27,733	37,425	35.0	688,707	812,206	17.9	

TABLE 8 - A
MONTANA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		TOTAL		Percent Change 70-81	
	Percent Change 1970 70-81		Percent Change 1970 70-81		Percent Change 1981 70-81		Percent 1970 1981			
	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981		
0-4	27,231	29,088	6.8	86	67	-22.1	1,790	1,920	7.3	
55-9	34,927	28,379	-18.7	115	68	-40.9	2,100	1,749	-16.7	
10-14	37,626	32,711	-13.1	36	102	183.3	2,147	2,132	-1.0	
15-19	33,396	41,002	22.8	164	168	2.5	1,528	2,729	78.6	
20-24	21,883	36,497	66.8	59	42	-28.9	939	2,469	163.0	
25-29	18,937	25,434	34.3	45	132	193.3	839	1,320	57.3	
30-34	17,650	17,948	1.7	25	41	64.0	765	797	4.2	
35-39	16,420	20,606	25.5	32	0	-100.0	624	837	34.1	
40-44	18,551	19,830	6.9	15	25	66.7	563	838	48.8	
45-49	18,643	19,152	2.7	16	36	125.0	484	702	45.0	
50-54	19,164	21,281	11.0	23	17	-26.1	494	626	26.7	
55-59	17,062	20,595	20.7	2	18	800.0	348	535	53.7	
60-64	14,452	20,060	38.8	14	23	64.3	270	504	86.7	
65-69	10,340	16,295	57.6	10	2	-80.0	298	352	18.1	
70-74	7,485	11,995	60.3	37	12	-67.6	184	227	23.4	
75 +	13,210	15,097	14.3	36	30	-16.7	206	303	47.1	
TOTAL	326,977	375,970	15.0	715	783	8.6	13,579	18,040	32.9	

TABLE 8 - B
MONTANA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		Percent Change 70-81	
	Percent Change 70-81		Percent Change 70-81		Percent Change 70-81			
	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981		
0-4	26,075	27,672	6.1	112	65	-41.9	1,823	
5-9	33,705	27,012	-19.9	106	67	-36.8	2,100	
10-14	36,141	31,554	-12.7	63	134	112.7	2,058	
15-19	33,704	40,106	19.0	68	155	127.9	1,742	
20-24	24,270	35,488	46.2	77	71	-7.8	1,040	
25-29	20,379	26,620	30.6	79	35	-55.7	900	
30-34	18,218	22,166	21.7	21	65	209.5	761	
35-39	17,561	23,693	34.9	22	91	313.6	761	
40-44	18,177	21,338	17.4	14	26	85.7	728	
45-49	18,663	20,901	12.0	31	28	-9.7	471	
50-54	18,967	21,394	12.8	20	16	-20.0	440	
55-59	17,108	21,713	26.9	7	34	385.7	454	
60-64	13,359	21,454	60.6	16	21	31.3	248	
65-69	11,039	18,491	67.5	14	7	-50.0	261	
70-74	9,002	13,582	50.9	14	15	7.1	170	
75 +	16,244	23,995	47.7	6	19	216.7	197	
TOTAL	332,612	397,179	19.4	670	849	26.7	14,154	
				28			19,385	
							37.0	
							347,436	
							417,413	
							20.1	

TABLE 9
BILLINGS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	TOTAL						Percent Change 70-81	
	WHITE	1981	Percent Change 70-81	BLACK	1980	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981
0-4	6,852	8,533	24.5	16	10	-37.5	225	203
5-9	8,728	8,317	-4.7	10	11	10.0	211	200
10-14	9,888	8,783	-11.2	6	21	250.0	212	287
15-19	9,096	10,870	19.5	14	16	14.3	146	268
20-24	6,615	10,685	61.5	22	6	-72.7	178	276
25-29	5,715	7,685	34.5	19	9	-52.6	141	155
30-34	4,575	5,920	29.4	3	30	900.0	76	173
35-39	4,656	7,011	50.6	12	24	100.0	48	159
40-44	5,326	5,347	.5	0	4	100.0	43	76
45-49	4,901	5,369	9.5	7	13	85.7	48	53
50-54	4,646	5,990	28.9	14	0	-100.0	35	46
55-59	4,349	5,437	25.0	0	8	100.0	5	51
60-64	3,252	5,057	55.5	23	14	-39.0	0	35
65-69	2,240	4,477	99.9	10	0	-100.0	23	4
70-74	1,582	3,034	91.8	31	21	-32.3	19	0
75 +	3,156	4,315	36.7	18	31	72.2	8	32
TOTAL	85,577	106,830	24.8	205	218	6.3	1418	2018

TABLE 9 - A
BILLINGS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		TOTAL	
	Percent Change <u>1970-81</u>		Percent Change <u>1970-81</u>		Percent Change <u>1970-81</u>		Percent Change <u>1970-81</u>	
	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981
0-4	3,455	4,376	26.6	4	5	25.0	125	103
5-9	4,531	4,263	5.9	0	6	-	110	101
10-14	4,993	4,386	-12.1	6	5	-16.7	99	158
15-19	4,180	5,470	30.9	5	2	-60.0	83	136
20-24	3,087	5,164	67.3	22	6	-72.7	89	126
25-29	2,751	3,321	20.7	8	3	-62.5	69	88
30-34	2,256	2,692	19.3	3	30	900.0	27	88
35-39	2,134	3,502	64.1	12	11	-8.3	28	79
40-44	2,640	2,656	1.0	0	4	-	8	23
45-49	2,358	2,431	3.1	0	13	-	13	30
50-54	2,295	2,916	27.1	7	0	-100.0	21	8
55-59	2,127	2,547	19.7	0	0	-	5	13
60-64	1,645	2,391	45.4	7	7	-	0	20
65-69	1,083	2,029	87.3	6	0	-100.0	11	4
70-74	625	1,384	121.4	25	6	-76.0	15	0
75 +	1,282	1,540	20.1	18	23	27.8	8	18
TOTAL	41,442	51,068	23.2	123	121	-1.7	711	995
							30	39.9
								42,276
								52,184
								23.4

TABLE 9 - B
BILLINGS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	White	Percent Change 70-81	Black		Other		Percent Change 70-81	Total	Percent Change 70-81			
			1970	1981	1970	1981						
			1970	1981	1970	1981						
0-4	3,397	4,157	22.4	12	5	-58.3	100	100	-3,509			
5-9	4,197	4,054	-3.4	10	5	-50.0	101	99	-1.9			
10-14	4,895	4,397	-10.2	0	16	-	113	129	14.2			
15-19	4,916	5,400	9.8	9	14	55.6	63	132	109.5			
20-24	3,528	5,521	56.5	0	0	-	89	150	68.5			
25-29	2,964	4,364	47.2	11	6	-45.5	72	67	-6.9			
30-34	2,319	3,228	39.2	0	0	-	49	85	73.5			
35-39	2,522	3,509	39.1	0	13	-	20	80	300.0			
40-44	2,686	2,691	.2	0	0	-	35	53	51.4			
45-49	2,543	2,938	15.5	7	0	-100.0	35	23	-34.3			
50-54	2,351	3,074	30.8	7	0	-100.0	14	38	171.4			
55-59	2,222	2,890	30.0	0	8	-	0	38	-			
60-64	1,607	2,666	65.9	16	7	-56.2	0	15	-			
65-69	1,157	2,448	111.6	4	0	-100.0	12	0	-100.0			
70-74	957	1,650	72.4	6	15	150.0	4	0	-100.0			
75 +	1,874	2,775	48.1	0	8	-	0	14	-			
TOTAL	44,135	55,762	26.3	82	97	18.3	707	1023	44.7			
									44,924			
									56,882			
									26.6			

TABLE 10
GREAT FALLS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	WHITE		BLACK		TOTAL		OTHER		TOTAL		Percent Change 70-81
	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981	
0-4	6,924	7,197	3.9	129	111	-14.0	245	239	-2.4	7,298	7,547
5-9	8,796	6,434	-26.9	174	103	-40.8	231	237	2.6	9,201	6,774
10-14	9,152	6,917	-24.4	75	129	72.0	225	245	8.9	9,452	7,291
15-19	6,853	8,896	29.8	54	181	235.2	246	234	-4.9	7,153	9,311
20-24	5,111	9,040	76.9	71	89	25.4	140	211	50.7	5,322	9,340
25-29	4,721	7,075	49.9	61	59	-3.3	103	263	155.3	4,885	7,397
30-34	4,536	5,285	16.5	11	71	545.5	101	152	50.5	4,648	5,508
35-39	4,228	4,523	6.9	27	58	114.8	98	99	1.0	4,353	4,680
40-44	4,048	4,447	9.9	17	9	-47.1	126	95	-24.6	4,191	4,551
45-49	4,241	4,199	-1.0	15	26	73.3	51	96	88.2	4,307	4,321
50-54	3,716	3,943	6.1	17	16	-5.9	57	119	108.8	3,790	4,078
55-59	3,162	4,020	27.1	3	14	366.7	32	45	40.6	3,197	4,079
60-64	2,739	3,441	25.6	2	14	600.0	51	51	-	2,792	3,506
65-69	2,109	2,831	34.2	2	3	50.0	8	26	225.0	2,119	2,860
70-74	1,756	2,259	28.6	11	1	-90.9	6	38	533.3	1,773	2,298
75 +	2,572	3,531	37.3	0	8	-	16	18	12.5	2,588	3,557
TOTAL	74,664	84,038	12.6	669	892	33.3	1736	2168	24.9	77,069	87,098

TABLE 10 - A

GREAT FALLS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	MALES			TOTAL		
	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	Percent Change 70-81	1970	Percent Change 70-81
1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970
0-4	3,502	3,690	5.4	49	56	8.2
5-9	4,536	3,298	-27.3	94	52	-44.7
10-14	4,615	3,499	-24.2	22	49	122.7
15-19	3,284	4,525	37.8	14	96	585.7
20-24	1,784	4,611	158.5	20	28	40.0
25-29	1,826	3,464	89.7	2	14	600.0
30-34	2,176	1,662	-23.6	1	17	1600.0
35-39	1,959	1,620	-17.3	10	0	-100.0
40-44	1,902	2,074	9.0	7	0	-100.0
45-49	2,092	1,888	-9.8	1	9	800.0
50-54	1,859	1,796	-3.4	8	6	-25.0
55-59	1,533	1,908	24.5	0	1	-
60-64	1,343	1,628	21.2	2	6	200.0
65-69	947	1,273	27.7	0	0	-
70-74	692	982	41.9	3	1	-66.7
75 +	1,185	1,296	9.4	0	1	-
TOTAL	35,285	39,214	11.1	233	336	44.2

TABLE 10 - B

GREAT FALLS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	WHITE		BLACK		OTHER		TOTAL		Percent Change 70-81
	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981	
0-4	3,422	3,507	2.5	80	55	-31.3	96	118	22.9
5-9	4,260	3,136	-26.4	80	51	-36.3	134	117	-12.7
10-14	4,537	3,418	-24.7	53	80	50.9	106	96	9.4
15-19	3,569	4,371	22.5	40	85	112.5	140	137	-2.1
20-24	3,327	4,429	33.1	51	61	19.6	102	100	-2.0
25-29	2,895	3,611	24.7	59	45	-23.7	60	153	155.0
30-34	2,360	3,623	53.5	10	54	440.0	38	115	202.6
35-39	2,269	2,903	27.9	17	58	241.2	85	60	-29.4
40-44	2,146	2,373	10.6	10	9	-10.0	87	37	-57.5
45-49	2,149	2,311	7.5	14	17	21.4	20	84	320.0
50-54	1,857	2,147	15.6	9	10	11.1	39	84	115.4
55-59	1,629	2,112	29.7	3	13	333.3	10	19	90.0
60-64	1,396	1,813	29.9	0	9	-	17	36	111.8
65-69	1,112	1,558	40.1	2	3	50.0	8	9	12.5
70-74	1,064	1,277	20.0	8	0	-100.0	6	15	150.0
75 +	1,387	2,235	61.1	0	7	-	16	18	12.5
TOTAL	39,379	44,824	13.8	436	556	27.5	964	1,198	24.3
							34		40,779
									46,578
									14.2

TABLE 11
RURAL CEP AREA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	WHITE		NON-WHITE		TOTAL		Percent Change 70-81	Percent Change 70-81
	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981		
0-4	8,171	7,651	-6.4	87	162	86.2	8,258	7,813
5-9	10,218	7,507	-26.5	136	184	35.3	10,354	7,691
10-14	10,414	9,468	-9.1	178	101	-43.3	10,592	9,569
15-19	9,817	11,685	19.0	280	156	-44.2	10,097	11,841
20-24	6,008	8,839	47.1	75	136	81.3	6,083	8,975
25-29	5,494	6,790	23.6	61	197	223.0	5,555	6,987
30-34	5,168	5,619	8.7	59	72	22.0	5,227	5,691
35-39	4,772	6,462	35.4	81	70	-13.6	4,853	6,532
40-44	5,236	5,893	12.5	87	65	-25.3	5,323	5,958
45-49	5,480	5,394	1.6	74	88	18.9	5,554	5,482
50-54	6,323	5,790	-8.4	60	92	53.3	6,383	5,882
55-59	6,209	5,894	-5.1	54	74	37.0	6,263	5,968
60-64	4,826	6,465	34.0	29	59	103.4	4,855	6,524
65-69	4,019	5,736	42.7	35	48	37.1	4,054	5,784
70-74	2,792	3,902	39.8	35	22	-37.1	2,827	3,924
75 +	4,321	5,869	35.8	15	47	213.3	4,336	5,916
TOTAL	99,268	108,964	9.8	1,346	1,573	16.9	100,614	110,537

TABLE 11 - A
RURAL CEP AREA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	MALES			TOTAL		
	WHITE	Percent Change <u>1970-81</u>	1970	1981	NON-WHITE	Percent Change <u>70-81</u>
0-4	4,165	3,921	-5.9	62	82	32.3
5-9	5,268	3,846	-27.0	77	93	20.8
10-14	5,187	4,804	-7.4	79	72	-8.9
15-19	4,964	6,005	21.0	140	88	37.1
20-24	2,840	4,300	51.4	32	57	78.1
25-29	2,641	3,351	26.9	33	92	178.8
30-34	2,627	2,690	2.4	28	31	10.7
35-39	2,356	3,193	35.5	33	39	18.2
40-44	2,533	2,987	17.9	38	30	-21.1
45-49	2,770	2,650	-4.3	57	35	-38.6
50-54	3,012	2,753	-8.6	13	39	200.0
55-59	2,983	2,882	-3.4	19	56	210.5
60-64	2,543	2,955	16.2	19	12	-36.8
65-69	1,825	2,534	38.8	11	15	36.4
60-74	1,273	1,809	42.1	24	13	45.8
75 +	1,729	2,034	17.6	9	18	100.0
TOTAL	48,716	52,714	8.2	674	772	14.5
						49,390
						53,486

TABLE 11 - B
RURAL CEP AREA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	1970	1981	WHITE		NON-WHITE		TOTAL		Percent Change 70-81
			Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	
0-4	4,006	3,730	-6.9	25	80	220.0	4,031	3,810	-5.5
5-9	4,950	3,661	-26.0	59	91	54.2	5,009	3,752	-25.1
10-14	5,227	4,664	-10.8	99	29	-70.1	5,326	4,693	-11.9
15-19	4,853	5,680	17.0	140	68	-51.4	4,993	5,748	15.1
20-24	3,168	4,539	43.3	43	79	83.7	3,211	4,618	43.8
25-29	2,853	3,439	20.5	28	105	275.0	2,881	3,544	23.0
30-34	2,541	2,929	15.3	31	41	32.3	2,572	2,970	15.5
35-39	2,416	3,269	35.3	48	31	-35.4	2,464	3,300	33.9
40-44	2,703	2,906	7.5	49	35	-28.6	2,752	2,941	6.9
45-49	2,710	2,744	1.3	17	53	211.8	2,727	2,797	2.6
50-54	3,311	3,037	-8.3	47	53	12.8	3,358	3,090	-8.0
55-59	3,226	3,012	-6.6	35	18	48.6	3,261	3,030	-7.1
60-64	2,283	3,510	53.7	10	47	370.0	2,293	3,557	55.1
65-69	2,194	3,202	45.9	24	33	37.5	2,218	3,235	45.9
70-74	1,519	2,093	37.8	11	9	-18.2	1,530	2,102	37.4
75 +	2,592	3,835	48.0	6	29	583.3	2,598	3,864	48.7
TOTAL	50,552	56,250	11.3	672	801	19.2	51,224	57,051	11.4
							37		

TABLE 12
BALANCE OF STATE POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	TOTAL			NON-MWHITE			TOTAL			Percent Change 70-81
	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1981	1981	Percent Change 70-81	
0-4	45,135	49,109	8.8	3,724	3,768	1.2	48,859	52,877	8.2	
5-9	58,414	47,884	-18.0	4,285	3,412	-20.4	62,699	51,296	-18.2	
10-14	63,353	54,797	-13.5	4,126	4,455	8.0	67,479	59,252	12.2	
15-19	57,283	69,423	21.2	3,222	5,590	73.5	60,505	75,013	24.0	
20-24	40,145	63,146	57.3	2,040	4,700	130.4	42,185	67,846	60.8	
25-29	33,822	45,264	33.8	1,802	2,937	63.0	35,624	48,201	35.3	
30-34	30,700	34,495	12.4	1,513	1,901	25.6	32,213	36,396	13.0	
35-39	29,209	37,837	29.5	1,358	1,973	45.3	30,567	39,810	30.2	
40-44	31,492	35,275	12.0	1,233	1,837	49.0	32,725	37,112	13.4	
45-49	31,826	34,659	8.9	928	1,636	76.3	32,754	36,295	10.8	
50-54	31,808	36,885	16.0	917	1,410	53.8	32,725	38,295	17.0	
55-59	27,961	36,414	30.2	757	1,029	35.9	28,718	37,443	30.4	
60-64	22,985	35,049	52.5	519	942	81.5	23,504	35,991	53.1	
65-69	17,360	29,050	67.3	548	783	42.9	17,908	29,833	66.6	
70-74	13,695	21,675	58.3	370	465	25.7	14,065	22,140	57.4	
75 +	25,133	33,223	32.2	430	646	50.2	25,563	33,869	32.5	
TOTAL	560,321	664,185	18.6	27,772	37,484	64.6	588,093	701,669	19.3	

TABLE 12 - A
BALANCE OF STATE POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	MALES			TOTAL		
	WHITE	Percent Change 70-81	NON-WHITE	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981
0-4	23,066	25,167	9.1	1,814	1,905	6.2
5-9	29,659	24,533	-17.3	2,138	1,724	-19.4
10-14	32,439	27,907	-14.0	2,104	2,162	2.8
15-19	28,432	34,997	23.1	1,552	2,809	81.0
20-24	19,043	32,197	69.1	966	2,454	154.0
25-29	16,296	22,083	25.5	851	1,360	59.8
30-34	15,023	15,258	1.6	762	807	5.9
35-39	14,064	17,413	23.8	623	798	28.1
40-44	16,018	16,843	5.2	540	833	54.3
45-49	15,873	16,502	4.0	443	703	58.7
50-54	16,152	18,528	14.7	504	604	19.8
55-59	14,079	17,713	25.8	331	497	50.2
60-64	11,909	17,105	43.6	265	515	94.3
65-69	8,515	13,761	61.6	297	339	14.1
70-74	6,212	10,186	64.0	197	226	14.7
75 +	11,481	13,063	13.8	233	315	35.2
TOTAL	278,261	323,256	16.2	13,620	18,051	32.5

TABLE 12 - B
BALANCE OF STATE POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	FEMALES			TOTAL		
	WHITE	NON-WHITE	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81
0-4	22,069	23,942	8.5	1,910	1,863	-2.5
5-9	28,755	23,351	18.8	2,147	1,688	-21.4
10-14	30,914	26,890	13.0	2,022	2,293	13.4
15-19	28,851	34,426	19.3	1,670	2,781	66.5
20-24	21,102	30,949	46.7	1,074	2,246	108.1
25-29	17,526	23,181	32.3	951	1,577	65.8
30-34	15,677	19,237	22.7	751	1,094	46.7
35-39	15,145	20,424	34.9	735	1,175	59.9
40-44	15,474	18,432	19.1	693	1,004	44.9
45-49	15,953	18,157	13.8	485	933	92.4
50-54	15,656	18,357	17.3	413	806	95.2
55-59	13,882	18,701	34.7	426	532	24.9
60-64	11,076	17,944	62.0	254	427	68.1
65-69	8,845	15,289	72.9	251	444	76.9
70-74	7,483	11,489	53.5	173	239	38.2
75 +	13,652	20,160	47.7	197	331	68.0
TOTAL	282,060	340,926	20.9	14,152	19,433	37.3
						296,212
						360,362
						21.7
						40

TABLE 13
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION

<u>MONTANA</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>	<u>PARTICIPATION RATES</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1981</u>
Males	169,071	229,464	35.7%	74.4%	79.2%	
White	164,451	221,210	34.5	74.8	79.7	
Black	300	454	51.3	71.6	88.7	
Other	4,320	7,800	80.6	60.6	66.7	
Females	91,578	167,893	83.3	38.5	53.0	
White	89,023	161,921	81.9	38.8	53.5	
Black	167	308	84.4	43.5	55.7	
Other	2,388	5,664	137.2	30.6	43.3	
Total	260,649	397,357	52.4%	56.0%	65.5%	
<u>BILLINGS SMSA</u>						
Males	21,864	33,134	51.5%	78.2%	88.0%	
White	21,613	32,591	50.8	78.6	88.2	
Black	42	70	66.7	37.2	68.6	
Other	209	473	126.3	59.4	77.8	
Females	13,132	26,631	102.8	42.2	62.2	
White	12,990	26,295	102.4	42.4	62.5	
Black	28	27	-3.6	46.7	38.6	
Other	114	309	171.1	29.5	46.3	
Total	34,996	59,765	70.8%	59.3%	74.3%	
<u>GREAT FALLS SMSA</u>						
Males	17,208	19,828	15.2%	77.3%	68.5%	
White	16,845	19,298	14.6	77.4	69.4	
Black	79	166	110.1	41.1	53.5	
Other	284	364	28.2	71.5	65.0	
Females	10,941	16,451	50.4	40.1	46.9	
White	10,682	16,086	50.6	40.3	47.5	
Black	91	153	68.1	41.7	43.4	
Other	168	302	79.8	28.0	36.1	
Total	28,149	36,279	28.9%	56.7%	57.1%	

TABLE 13
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION (Cont.)

<u>RURAL CEP</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>	<u>PARTICIPATION 1970</u>	<u>RATES 1981</u>
Males	24,642	31,853	29.3%	73.6%	80.7%
White	24,335	31,456	29.3	73.6	80.8
Non-White	307	397	29.3	71.9	78.5
Females	14,786	25,050	69.4	41.4	57.4
White	14,650	24,847	69.6	41.5	57.7
Non-White	136	203	49.3	28.9	34.7
Total	39,428	56,903	44.3%	57.0%	68.5%

BALANCE-OF-STATE

Males	144,429	197,611	36.8%	74.5%	78.9%
White	140,116	189,754	35.4	75.0	79.5
Non-White	4,313	7,857	82.2	60.5	67.2
Females	76,792	142,843	86.0	38.0	52.3
White	74,373	137,074	84.3	38.3	52.7
Non-White	2,419	5,769	138.5	31.3	44.2
Total	221,221	340,454	53.9%	55.9%	65.1%

TABLE 14
MONTANA
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1981

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Population	812,206	<u>100.0</u>
Male Population	394,793	48.6
Female Population	417,413	51.4
White Population	773,149	95.2
Nonwhite Population	39,057	4.8
Total Civilian Labor Force	397,357	<u>100.0</u>
Male Labor Force	229,464	57.7
Female Labor Force	167,893	42.3
White Labor Force	383,131	96.4
Nonwhite Labor Force	14,226	3.6
Total Unemployment	24,635	<u>100.0</u>
Male Unemployment	13,259	53.8
Female Unemployment	11,376	46.2
White Unemployment	21,620	87.8
Nonwhite Unemployment	3,015	12.2
Total Employment	372,722	<u>100.0</u>
Male Employment	216,205	58.0
Female Employment	156,517	42.0
White Employment	361,511	97.0
Nonwhite Employment	11,211	3.0
Total Unemployment Rate		<u>6.2%</u>
Male Unemployment Rate		5.8%
Female Unemployment Rate		6.8%
White Unemployment Rate		5.6%
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate		21.2%

TABLE 15

MONTANA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate	
	Percent Change 70-81		Percent Change 70-81		Percent Change 70-81		Percent Change 70-81	
	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981
<u>White Males</u>								
16-17	5,663	10,481	85.1	4,709	8,929	89.6	954	1,552
18-19	6,068	11,407	88.0	5,205	10,214	96.2	863	1,193
20-24	16,547	31,642	91.2	14,789	28,966	95.9	1,758	2,676
25-34	34,225	42,514	24.2	32,784	40,768	24.4	1,441	1,746
35-44	33,531	39,627	18.2	32,236	38,268	18.7	1,295	1,359
45-64	60,876	70,376	15.6	58,545	68,171	16.4	2,331	2,205
65 +	7,541	15,163	101.7	7,192	14,464	101.1	349	699
Total	164,451	221,210	34.6	155,460	209,780	34.9	8,991	11,430
<u>Non-White Males</u>								
16-17	222	556	150.4	183	439	139.9	39	117
18-19	240	524	118.3	204	437	114.2	36	87
20-24	640	1,727	169.8	468	1,116	138.5	172	611
25-34	1,270	1,971	55.2	1,011	1,490	47.4	259	481
35-44	1,030	1,571	52.5	881	1,335	51.5	149	236
45-64	1,060	1,688	59.2	911	1,402	53.9	149	286
65 +	158	217	37.3	153	206	34.6	5	11
Total	4,620	8,254	78.7	3,811	6,425	68.6	809	1,829
<u>White Females</u>								
16-17	3,564	9,776	174.3	2,829	7,988	182.4	735	1,788
18-19	5,654	10,840	91.7	4,557	9,099	99.7	1,097	1,741
20-24	12,159	24,852	104.4	11,070	22,725	105.3	1,089	2,127
25-34	15,654	34,658	121.4	14,685	32,795	123.3	969	1,863
35-44	17,093	31,874	86.5	16,330	30,691	87.9	763	1,183
45-64	31,124	44,591	43.3	30,056	43,220	43.8	1,068	1,371
65 +	3,775	5,330	41.2	3,682	5,213	41.6	93	117
Total	89,023	161,921	81.9	83,209	151,731	82.3	5,814	10,190

TABLE 15 (Cont.)

MONTANA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force		Employment				Unemployment				Unemployment Rate	
			Percent Change 1970-81		1970		1981		Percent Change 1970-81		Percent Change 70-81	
	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981
Non-White Females												
16-17	137	549	300.7	101	415	310.9	36	134	272.2	26.3	24.3	-7.6
18-19	240	652	171.7	143	412	186.1	97	240	147.4	40.4	36.8	-8.9
20-24	363	1,122	193.0	313	883	182.1	70	239	241.4	18.3	21.3	16.4
25-34	654	1,449	121.6	581	1,262	117.2	73	187	156.2	11.2	13.0	16.1
35-44	536	1,069	99.4	485	937	93.2	51	132	158.6	9.5	12.4	30.5
45-64	520	1,005	93.3	439	809	84.3	81	196	142.0	15.6	19.5	25.0
65+	85	126	48.2	66	68	5.0	19	58	205.3	46.3	106.7	19.2
Total	2,355	5,972	133.7	2,126	7,786	124.9	427	1,186	177.7	22.4	16.7	19.9
Total	1,536	21,362	122.8	7,822	17,771	127.2	1,764	3,591	103.6	18.4	16.8	-8.7
18-19	12,202	23,423	92.0	10,109	20,162	99.4	2,093	3,261	55.8	17.2	13.9	-19.2
20-24	29,729	59,343	99.6	26,540	53,690	101.5	3,089	5,653	83.0	10.4	9.5	-8.7
25-34	51,803	80,592	55.6	49,061	76,315	55.6	2,742	4,277	56.0	5.3	5.3	0.0
35-44	52,190	74,141	42.1	49,932	71,231	42.7	2,258	2,910	28.9	4.3	3.9	-8.3
45-64	93,580	117,660	25.7	89,951	113,602	26.3	3,629	4,058	11.8	3.9	3.4	-12.6
65+	11,559	20,836	80.3	11,093	19,951	79.9	466	885	89.9	4.0	4.2	5.0
Total	260,549	397,357	52.4	244,608	372,722	52.4	16,041	24,635	53.6	6.2	6.2	0.0

TABLE 16
BILLINGS SMSA
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1981

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Population	109,066	<u>100.0</u>
Male Population	52,184	47.8
Female Population	56,882	52.2
White Population	106,830	97.9
Nonwhite Population	2,236	2.1
Total Civilian Labor Force	59,765	<u>100.0</u>
Male Labor Force	33,134	55.4
Female Labor Force	26,631	44.6
White Labor Force	58,886	98.5
Nonwhite Labor Force	879	1.5
Total Unemployment	2,689	<u>100.0</u>
Male Unemployment	1,261	46.9
Female Unemployment	1,428	53.1
White Unemployment	2,575	95.8
Nonwhite Unemployment	114	4.2
Total Employment	57,076	<u>100.0</u>
Male Employment	31,873	55.8
Female Employment	25,203	44.2
White Employment	56,311	98.7
Nonwhite Employment	765	1.3
Total Unemployment Rate		<u>4.5 %</u>
Male Unemployment Rate		3.8 %
Female Unemployment Rate		5.4 %
White Unemployment Rate		4.4 %
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate		13.0 %

Age	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate	
	Percent Change 70-81		Percent Change 70-81		Percent Change 70-81		Percent Change 70-81	
	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981
<u>White Males</u>								
16-17	809	1,822	125.2	638	1,566	145.5	171	21.1
18-19	835	1,861	122.9	691	1,682	143.4	144	14.1
20-24	2,349	5,009	113.2	2,124	4,720	122.2	225	17.2
25-34	4,744	5,893	24.2	4,589	5,751	25.3	155	24.3
35-44	4,652	6,034	29.7	4,538	5,935	30.8	114	28.4
45-64	7,505	10,068	34.2	7,229	9,839	36.1	276	24.3
65 +	719	1,904	164.8	700	1,866	166.6	19	13.2
Total	21,613	32,591	50.8	20,509	31,359	52.9	1,104	1,232
							11.0	11.6
<u>Non-White Males</u>								
16-17	14	53	278.6	14	53	278.6	0	0.0
18-19	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20-24	46	80	73.9	41	70	70.7	5	10.0
25-34	93	204	119.4	85	185	117.6	8	8.6
35-44	29	97	234.5	29	97	234.5	0	0.0
45-64	48	90	87.5	48	90	87.5	0	0.0
65 +	21	19	-9.5	21	19	9.5	0	0.0
Total	251	543	116.3	238	514	116.0	13	123.8
							29	5.2
<u>White Females</u>								
16-17	522	1,531	193.3	354	1,183	234.2	168	348
18-19	1,009	1,694	67.9	812	1,476	81.8	197	218
20-24	1,923	4,474	132.7	1,771	4,205	137.4	152	107.1
25-34	2,384	6,382	167.7	2,269	6,169	171.9	115	269
35-44	2,555	4,787	87.4	2,439	4,643	90.4	116	144
45-64	4,215	6,787	61.0	4,094	6,648	62.4	121	139
65 +	382	640	67.5	372	628	68.8	10	12
Total	12,990	26,295	102.4	12,111	24,952	106.0	879	1,343
							29	52.8

TABLE 17 (Cont.)

BILLINGS SMSA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force		Employment				Unemployment				Rate Percent Change 70-81	
	1970	1981	Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent			
			Change	70-81	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981		
Non-White Females												
16-17	9	45	400.0	5	28	460.0	4	17	325.0	44.4	-14.9	
18-19	4	15	275.0	4	15	275.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
20-24	26	64	146.2	26	64	146.2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
25-34	36	67	86.1	19	34	78.9	17	33	94.1	47.2	4.4	
35-44	13	44	238.5	9	28	211.1	4	16	300.0	30.8	18.2	
45-64	48	87	81.3	39	68	74.4	9	19	111.1	18.8	21.8	
65 +	6	14	133.3	6	14	133.3	0	0	0.0	0.0	16.0	
Total	142	336	136.8	108	251	132.4	34	85	150.0	25.3	5.9	
Total	1,354	3,451	154.9	1,011	2,830	179.9	343	621	81.0	26.3	18.0	
16-17	1,348	3,570	93.2	1,507	3,173	110.6	341	397	16.4	18.5	11.1	
18-19	4,344	9,627	121.6	3,962	9,059	128.6	382	568	48.7	5.9	-40.0	
20-24	7,257	12,546	72.9	6,962	12,139	74.4	295	407	38.0	4.1	-33.0	
25-34	7,249	10,962	51.2	7,015	10,703	52.6	234	259	10.7	3.2	-22.0	
35-44	11,816	17,032	44.1	11,410	16,645	45.9	406	387	4.8	2.4	-25.0	
45-64	1,128	2,577	128.5	1,099	2,527	129.9	29	50	72.4	2.3	-32.4	
Total	34,996	59,765	70.8	32,966	57,076	73.1	2,030	2,689	32.5	1.9	-28.9	
										4.5	-22.4	

TABLE 18
GREAT FALLS SMSA
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1981

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Population	87,098	<u>100.0</u>
Male Population	40,520	46.5
Female Population	46,578	53.5
White Population	84,038	96.5
Nonwhite Population	3,060	3.5
Total Civilian Labor Force	36,369	<u>100.0</u>
Male Labor Force	19,828	54.5
Female Labor Force	16,541	45.5
White Labor Force	35,384	97.3
Nonwhite Labor Force	985	2.7
Total Unemployment	2,576	100.0
Male Unemployment	1,120	43.5
Female Unemployment	1,456	56.5
White Unemployment	2,289	88.9
Nonwhite Unemployment	287	11.1
Total Employment	33,793	<u>100.0</u>
Male Employment	18,708	55.4
Female Employment	15,085	44.6
White Employment	33,095	97.9
Nonwhite Employment	698	2.1
Total Unemployment Rate		<u>7.1 %</u>
Male Unemployment Rate		5.6 %
Female Unemployment Rate		8.8 %
White Unemployment Rate		6.5 %
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate		29.1 %

TABLE 19
GREAT FALLS SMSA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate		
	1970	1981	Change 70-81	1970	1981	Change 70-81	1970	1981	Change 70-81	1970	1981	Change 70-81
White Males												
16-17	604	939	55.5	471	761	61.6	133	178	33.8	22.0	19.0	-13.6
18-19	532	1,212	127.8	460	1,094	137.8	72	118	63.8	13.5	9.7	-28.1
20-24	1,596	3,854	141.5	1,440	3,560	147.2	156	294	88.5	9.8	7.6	-22.4
25-34	3,886	4,336	11.6	3,759	4,201	11.8	127	135	6.3	3.3	3.1	-6.1
35-44	3,715	3,108	-16.3	3,596	3,021	-16.0	119	87	-28.9	3.2	2.8	-12.5
45-64	6,006	5,116	-14.8	3,772	4,956	-14.1	234	160	-31.6	3.9	3.1	-20.5
65 +	506	733	44.9	478	693	45.0	28	40	42.9	5.5	5.5	0.0
Total	16,845	19,298	14.6	15,976	18,286	14.5	869	1,012	16.5	5.2	5.2	0.0
Non-White Males												
16-17	17	67	294.1	8	37	362.5	9	30	233.3	52.9	55.2	4.3
18-19	13	15	15.4	9	11	22.2	4	4	0.0	30.8	26.7	-13.3
20-24	36	93	158.3	18	50	177.8	18	43	138.9	50.0	46.2	-7.6
25-34	99	174	75.8	90	160	77.8	9	14	55.6	9.1	8.0	-12.1
35-44	65	97	49.2	61	93	52.5	4	4	0.0	6.2	4.1	-33.9
45-64	85	84	-1.2	70	71	1.4	15	13	-13.3	17.6	15.5	-11.9
65 +	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	315	530	256	422	648	59	108	83.1	18.7	20.4	20.4	0.0
White Females												
16-17	316	705	123.1	268	599	123.5	48	106	120.8	15.2	15.0	-1.3
18-19	660	1,052	59.4	482	788	63.5	178	264	48.3	27.0	25.1	-7.0
20-24	1,764	2,716	54.0	1,566	2,388	52.5	198	328	65.7	11.2	12.1	8.0
25-34	2,234	4,456	99.5	2,112	4,218	99.7	122	238	95.1	5.5	5.3	-3.6
35-44	2,220	3,247	46.3	2,103	3,087	46.8	117	160	36.8	5.3	4.9	7.5
45-64	3,155	3,552	12.6	3,000	3,376	12.5	155	176	13.5	4.9	5.0	2.0
65 +	333	358	7.5	328	353	7.6	5	5	0.0	1.5	1.4	-6.7
Total	10,682	16,086	50.6	9,859	14,809	50.2	823	1,277	55.2	7.7	7.9	2.6

TABLE 19 (Cont.)

GREAT FALLS SMSA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

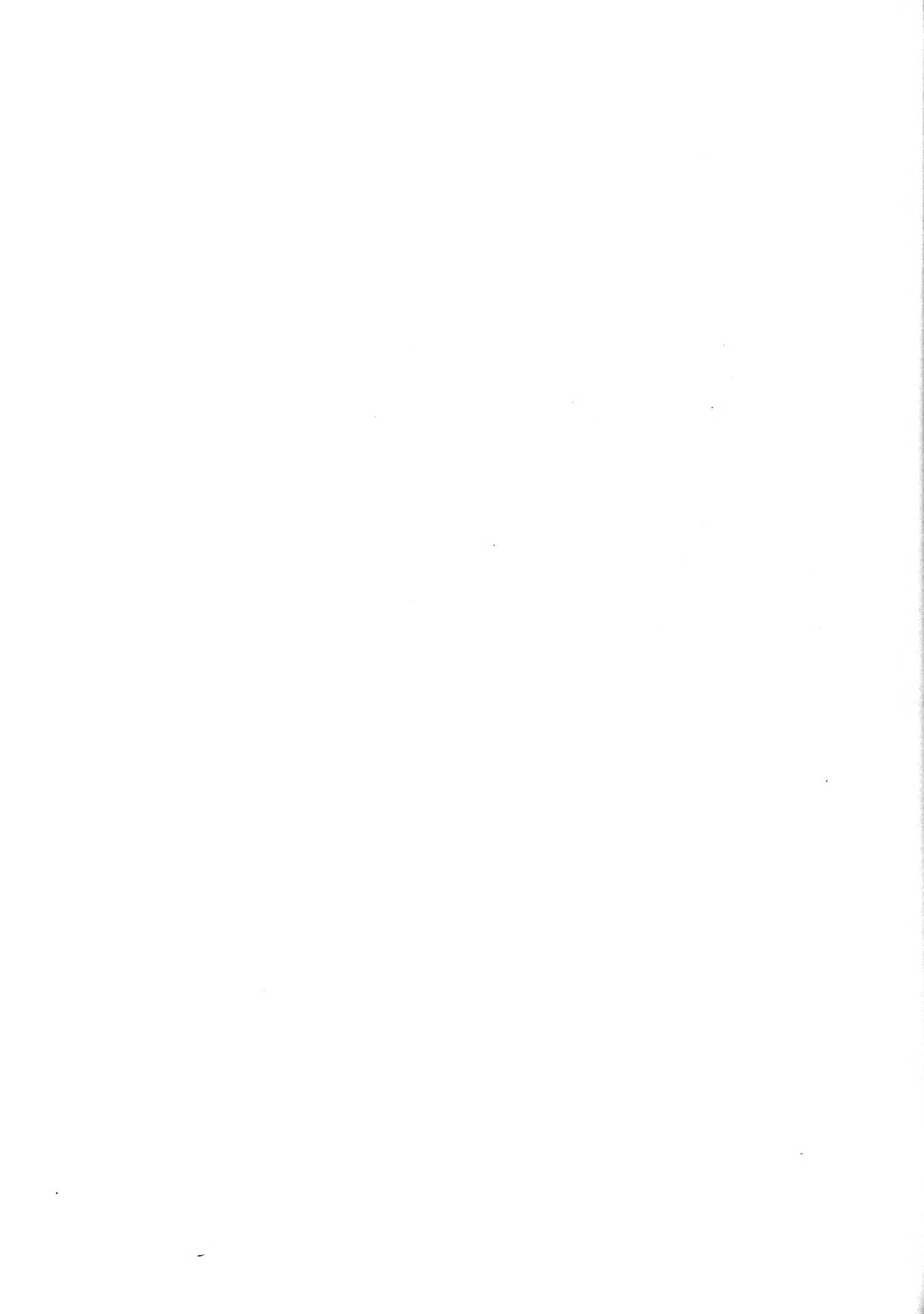
Age	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate	
	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981
	Percent Change 70-81							
Non-White Females								
16-17	20	47	135.0	14	30	114.3	6	17
18-19	40	54	35.0	21	23	9.5	19	31
20-24	38	46	21.1	19	11	-42.1	19	35
25-34	71	176	147.9	59	131	122.0	12	45
35-44	51	55	7.8	33	22	-33.3	18	33
45-64	33	71	115.1	28	53	89.3	5	18
65 +	6	6	0.0	6	6	0.0	0	0.0
Total	259	455	75.7	180	276	53.3	79	179
Total	16-17	957	1,758	83.7	761	1,427	87.5	196
	18-19	1,245	2,333	87.4	972	1,916	97.1	273
	20-24	3,434	6,709	95.4	3,043	6,009	97.5	391
	25-34	6,290	9,142	45.3	6,020	8,710	44.7	270
	35-44	6,051	6,507	7.5	5,793	6,223	7.4	258
	45-64	9,279	8,823	-4.9	8,870	8,456	-4.7	409
	65 +	845	1,097	29.8	812	1,052	29.6	33
Total	28,101	36,369	29.4	26,271	33,793	28.6	1,830	2,576

TABLE 20
RURAL CEP AREA
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1981

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Population	110,537	<u>100.0</u>
Male Population	53,486	48.4
Female Population	57,051	51.6
White Population	108,964	98.6
Nonwhite Population	1,573	1.4
Total Civilian Labor Force	56,904	<u>100.0</u>
Male Labor Force	31,854	56.0
Female Labor Force	25,050	44.0
White Labor Force	56,304	98.9
Nonwhite Labor Force	600	1.1
Total Unemployment	4,211	<u>100.0</u>
Male Unemployment	1,957	46.5
Female Unemployment	2,254	53.5
White Unemployment	4,096	97.3
Nonwhite Unemployment	115	2.7
Total Employment	52,693	<u>100.0</u>
Male Employment	29,897	56.7
Female Employment	22,796	43.3
White Employment	52,208	99.1
Nonwhite Employment	485	.9
Total Unemployment Rate		<u>7.4 %</u>
Male Unemployment Rate		6.1 %
Female Unemployment Rate		9.0 %
White Unemployment Rate		7.3 %
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate		19.2 %

TABLE 21
BALANCE -OF -STATE
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1981

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Population	701,669	<u>100.0</u>
Male Population	341,307	48.6
Female Population	360,362	51.4
White Population	664,185	94.7
Nonwhite Population	37,484	5.3
Total Civilian Labor Force	340,453	<u>100.0</u>
Male Labor Force	197,610	58.0
Female Labor Force	142,843	42.0
White Labor Force	326,827	96.0
Nonwhite Labor Force	13,626	4.0
Total Unemployment	20,424	<u>100.0</u>
Male Unemployment	11,302	55.3
Female Unemployment	9,122	44.7
White Unemployment	17,524	85.8
Nonwhite Unemployment	2,900	14.2
Total Employment	320,029	<u>100.0</u>
Male Employment	186,308	58.2
Female Employment	133,721	41.8
White Employment	309,303	96.6
Nonwhite Employment	10,726	3.4
Total Unemployment Rate		<u>6.0 %</u>
Male Unemployment Rate		5.7 %
Female Unemployment Rate		6.4 %
White Unemployment Rate		5.4 %
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate		21.3 %



INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT: 1985

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT 1985

The forecast employment in 1985 of 417,482 represents a thirty-two percent increase in the number of jobs over the 1976 employment figure of 314,841. To facilitate accurate forecasting and comparison it is necessary to classify industries by service or goods producing. Goods producing deals with goods produced for consumption and includes the following major divisions: agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and contract construction. Service producing include the major divisions of: trade, services, government, transportation, communications and public utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate.

By 1985, both goods and service producing industries will grow by substantial amounts, twenty-four percent for goods and thirty-six percent for service. The service segment will be approximately two and one-half times larger than the goods producing. Although Montana is considered a resource state, most Montana jobs are in the service area. The growth in goods producing jobs should cause a larger growth in service jobs due to the increased demand for services created by those employed in goods producing.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

Agricultural employment shows little growth but indicates a leveling-off of the decline experienced in the sixties. This area remains Montana's largest export industry and provided employment for 39,754 in 1976 and projected 39,838 in 1985. Opportunities for employment will be replacement rather than expansion related. Environmental decisions will to some degree effect opportunities in the forestry and fishery areas, but no substantial growth is expected.

MINING

Energy development of Montana's coal, gas, and oil resources will add a significant number of jobs in this area. As increased pressure to become energy self-sufficient is felt so should jobs increase as is seen in a three-hundred-twenty percent increase in coal and a sixty-five percent increase in oil and gas. The current import related slow downs in the metallic mining industry seems to have leveled off. Mining has been important in both the political and industrial development of Montana, and will remain so and even have some influence on national politics with regards to energy. Employment levels in 1976 were estimated at 6,630 and showed a significant increase of sixty-two percent to 10,710 by 1985.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

The demand for new housing and energy related large scale projects such as Colstrip #3 and #4 will keep employment opportunities in this area expanding. Construction employment is subject to extreme seasonal fluctuations so it may vary greatly throughout the year. Employment is projected to be 34,722 by 1985, a fifty percent increase over the 1976 figure at 23,136.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing represents a small percent of total employment and shows a moderate growth at twenty-two percent from 1976 to 1985. The majority of manufacturing employment is in lumber and woods, food products, and primary metals. The thirty-one percent growth in lumber and woods can be directly related to demand for housing. Foreign competition will still affect primary metals but it will show some gains over 1976 figures. Durable goods will account for 20,489 and non-durable 9,922 by 1985.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

All areas in this division will experience growth during this time.

Transportation shows growth in railroads and local transit. As petroleum costs rise the importance of mass transit and rail shipping will increase and employment will likewise increase. The sixty-nine percent increase in communications and public utilities will add about 5,800 jobs in this area. The greatest single cause can be attributed to energy development.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

An increase of 25,000 workers should occur in wholesale and retail trade, Montana's second largest division. Wholesale accounts for seventeen percent and will experience a twenty-eight percent increase between 1976 and 1985. Retail is eighty-three percent and will grow thirty-four percent in this time. Eating and drinking establishments, auto dealers, gas stations, and general merchandise will employ the largest portions of this industry. Employment opportunities should remain high in this area.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

This industry is influenced mostly by population and the effect of population growth is readily seen in the forty-five percent increase experienced in finance, insurance, and real estate. This will account for an increase of 5,500 new jobs.

SERVICES

Montana's largest division will provide jobs for 130,008 workers in 1985. This forty percent increase adds 37,045 jobs to the 1974 level. The

SERVICES (Cont.)

industries in this sector are hotels and lodging, personal services, business services, auto repair, entertainment, medical, legal, educational, museums, nonprofit and miscellaneous services. Growth will be experienced in all segments at this division. Increased population growth and greater societal demand will be the cause for this growth.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

This division accounts for only those jobs which cannot be classified in any other industrial classification. It is expected to grow twenty-seven percent to 22,625 jobs by 1985. The majority of this growth will be at the state and local level.

TABLE 22

DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS - PRODUCING AND SERVICE-PRODUCING
INDUSTRIES 1976 and 1985

	1976 Employ- ment	Per- cent	1985 Employ- ment	Per- cent	1976-1985 Net Change
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	314,841	100.0	417,482	100.0	102,641
Goods Producing Industries	87,649	27.8	108,861	26.1	21,212
Ag. Production	32,926	10.5	33,018	7.9	92
Mining	6,630	2.1	10,710	2.6	4,080
Contract Construction	23,136	7.4	34,722	8.3	11,586
Manufacturing	24,957	7.9	30,411	7.3	5,454
Service Producing Industries	227,192	72.2	308,621	73.9	81,429
Ag. Services, Forestry, Fisheries	6,828	2.2	6,820	1.6	-8
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	21,387	6.8	30,400	7.3	9,013
Wholesale & Retail Trade	75,909	24.1	100,899	24.2	24,990
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	12,319	3.9	17,869	4.3	5,550
Services	92,963	29.5	130,008	31.1	37,045
Government	17,786	5.7	22,625	5.4	4,839

TABLE 23

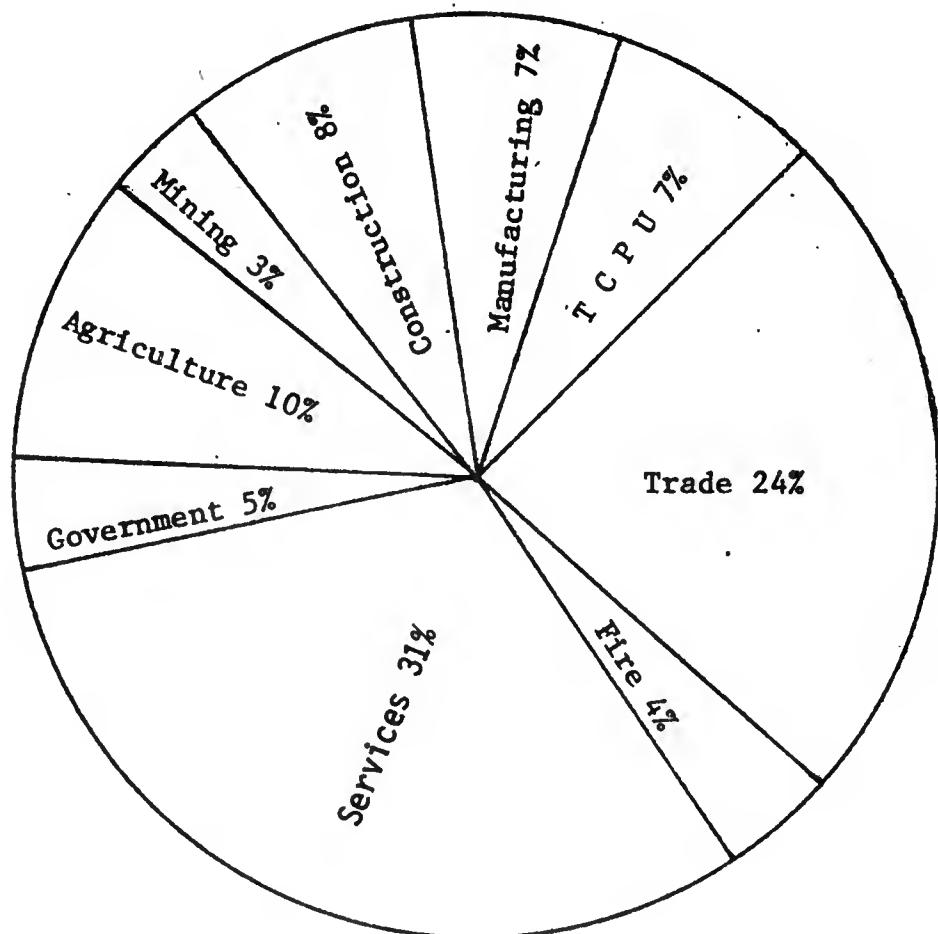
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR DIVISION
1970, 1976, AND PROJECTED 1985

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT		
	1970	1976	1985
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	254.7	314.8	417.5
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	34.3	39.8	39.8
Mining	6.7	6.6	10.7
Construction	18.1	23.1	34.7
Manufacturing	24.7	25.0	30.4
Durable Goods	15.8	16.2	20.5
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.8	9.9
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	18.5	21.4	30.4
Trade	57.1	75.9	100.9
Wholesale	10.4	13.5	17.3
Retail	46.7	62.4	83.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.3	12.3	17.9
Services	71.8	93.0	130.0
Public Administration	14.2	17.8	22.6

TABLE 24

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR DIVISION

INDUSTRY	PROJECTED 1985 EMPLOYMENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	417,482
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	39,838
Mining	10,710
Construction	34,722
Manufacturing	30,411
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	30,400
Wholesale & Retail Trade	100,899
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	17,869
Services	130,008
Government 1/	22,625



1/ Includes those workers engaged in activities unique to government.

EMPLOYMENT
BY
OCCUPATION: 1985



MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
1976-1985

Total annual average job openings in Montana are estimated at 23,700 over the study period. Openings due to growth consist of 48% or 11,400 of the total; thus for every 100 new jobs created by industry growth there will be about 104 openings due to separations. Montana's total employment from 1976 through 1985 is projected to increase at an average rate of 3.6% which compares to 2.9% for the U.S. With the self employed, unpaid family workers and farm workers remaining relatively unchanged during the 1976-1985 period, nonagricultural wage and salary workers will make up the bulk of the growth. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment increase for the past four years were as follows: 1976 - 12,900, 1977 - 16,600, 1978 - 12,600 and 1979 - 4,600. The four year average of 11,600 is not strictly comparable to the projected 1976-1985 annual average of 11,400, but indicates the growth is occurring as estimated.

In grouping occupations into type of worker, the white-collar workers trend dominates the relative increase in employment. Employment of service workers is also growing at a significant rate. The rapid growth of white-collar and service workers reflects a technically oriented economy and the continued expansion of service producing industries which employ a large number of these workers. Blue-collar workers experienced a decline in relative distribution from 1960 to 1970, but the current expansion in energy related industries has been a major reason for blue-collar employment growth to become as strong as the other two groups. The farm sector of occupations has been experiencing a decline in the number employed, but the 1976-1985 period anticipates stabilization in employment. Since the other type of workers will continue to increase, farmers and farm workers relative distribution will still continue to decline each year.

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS

Professional occupations deal with theoretical or practical aspects of such fields as science, engineering, technical work, art, education, medicine, law, and business relations. Most of these occupations require substantial educational preparation, usually at the university level. Technical positions require knowledge of scientific, engineering, mathematical, computer programming, and draft design principles acquired by training through technical institutions, junior colleges, post-high school courses, on-the-job training or experience.

MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
1976-1985 (Cont.)

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS (Cont.)

The number of job openings in this group is projected to increase at an annual average of 3,300 with 54% of those jobs being expansion positions. These jobs should account for 13.9% of total job openings through 1985. The annual average growth rate for professional, technical and kindred workers is 3.8%.

The occupation with the highest job needs in this group is elementary school teachers, however, in recent years there has been a state-wide surplus of people with teaching degrees. Other professional, technical and kindred occupations with relatively large job needs are professional nurse, secondary school teachers, accountants and clergy.

MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS

The managers and officials occupational group includes persons concerned with policy making, planning, organizing, staffing, directing and/or controlling activities that are common to many types of organizations as well as activities that require a knowledge of management and operation of a given organization. Employers increasingly require beginning managers to have a college degree. A bachelor's degree in business administration with a major in accounting, economics, or finance is desired by some employers. Other firms seek applicants having technical training in engineering, science, or mathematics. Still others train liberal arts graduates on the job. Advancement to a high-level management job often occurs after several years of progressively more responsible work experience.

Employment in this group will increase by 14,120 from 1976 through 1985, which amounts to an annual average of 3.8%. The number of jobs opening each year is estimated at 3,400 with 46% coming from opening due to growth. The average growth rate for managers and officials is 3.8%.

The occupation in this group with the highest job needs is bank and financial managers with 232 openings yearly. Because managers are employed in a broad range of settings, it is difficult to pinpoint specific occupations that will be in demand; therefore, a relatively high number of yearly job openings (1,891) are found in the classification of all other managers.

MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
1976-1985 (Cont.)

SALES WORKERS

Included in this major occupational group are occupations which are concerned with selling goods and/or services. The minimum educational requirements for sales careers vary widely. Some sales positions require no formal education, others specify a college degree in a technical or scientific field. Even for routine sales jobs, however, a high school diploma is an asset for the beginner. Training for some sales jobs, such as those in retail stores, is usually received on the job. Some persons combine on-the-job training with home study or courses offered by manufacturers or local educational institutions.

Sales workers represent the smallest number of yearly employment openings, (1,270), and the lowest annual growth rate, (3.4%), for white-collar workers. Also, the expansion of jobs involve only 45% the annual openings, which is the lowest expansion portion of all the major occupational groups.

The job with the highest projected needs is other sales workers with 882 openings yearly through 1985, which is a 69% total of the sales workers. The next highest job needs occur in real estate agents.

CLERICAL WORKERS

Included in this occupational group are clerical personnel whose work involves preparing, transcribing, transferring, systematizing, and preserving communications and records; collating accounts; and distributing information. Also included are clerical workers involved in planning, coordinating or expediting production and the flow of work and workers involved in the clerical aspects of receiving, storing, issuing or shipping of materials, merchandise, supplies, or equipment. All but the most routine clerical positions require graduation from high school. Most employers regard instruction in business subjects as particularly good qualifications.

Employment in this occupation group is projected to increase at an annual average rate of 4.5%. The number of yearly openings amount to 3,780 with 53% being expansion jobs.

From this group, the occupation with the highest annual job needs are secretaries with 870 openings yearly. Other occupations with high demands are bookkeepers, miscellaneous clerical workers, and teachers aides.

MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
1976-1985 (Cont.)

CRAFTS AND KINDRED WORKERS

This group of skilled workers include those involved in construction, metal-working, printing, transportation, public utilities, and other crafts and kindred work. Also included are mechanics, repairers, and installers. A large portion of the workers learn their trades informally on the job or through planned apprenticeship training. Others learn a skilled trade in vocational, trade, or technical schools. Training and experience in the Armed Forces may be an asset in many of these jobs. A high school education is always helpful and is required by some employers. Also, a high degree of aptitude is most desirable.

Openings due to growth comprise 59% of the 3,060 yearly average openings for this group. Employment in this group is projected to increase 4.6% yearly from 1976 through 1985.

Occupations with high demand include carpenters, electricians, plumbers, auto mechanics, and heavy equipment mechanics.

OPERATIVES

This group of workers is classified as semiskilled. Most of them may operate some type of machinery, equipment, or tool in performing their jobs while others perform tasks requiring use of the hands only. These workers ordinarily receive only brief on-the-job training. The simplest repetitive and routine semiskilled jobs can be learned in a day and mastered in a week. Even those jobs that require a higher degree of skill can be learned in a few months. The ability to learn new jobs quickly, however, is an important qualification for semiskilled workers.

Although employment in this category is expected to increase by 8,940 between 1976 and 1985, the average rate of increase of 3.1% is the lowest of the occupation groups except for farmers. The number of annual job openings is projected at 1,830 yearly for the 1976-1985 period, with 54% of the jobs being expansion positions.

The occupation with the highest demand from this group is truck drivers. Also high in demand are welders, garage workers, mine operatives, sawyers, delivery and route workers.

LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM

These workers are found in practically all types of nonagricultural industries. For example, they may be in construction, in handling freight and materials, in collecting garbage, in gardening, in cutting timber, in filling orders, in stocking merchandise, or in assisting in the trades.

MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
1976-1985 (Cont.)

LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM

Much of the work that nonfarm laborers perform involves tasks that require little special training. Brief instruction and a few hours of on-the-job training usually are sufficient preparation for a job as a nonfarm laborer.

Laborers, the smallest occupational group, is projected to have one of the smaller increases in the annual average employment rates at 3.2%. Also the number of yearly openings will be a low 950 jobs which will be 48% openings due to growth.

Some labor occupations with relatively high demand are construction laborer, freight and material handlers, groundkeeper, and stock handlers.

SERVICE WORKERS

The occupational group - service workers - include workers concerned with: cleaning and/or serving food and beverages; performing services that require either direct contact or close association with the individual; or the protection of individuals, or of public or private property. Training and skill requirements differ greatly among the various service occupations. Some must have a college degree, some need specialized vocational training, and others gave no specific educational requirements for entry, although a high school diploma is always an advantage.

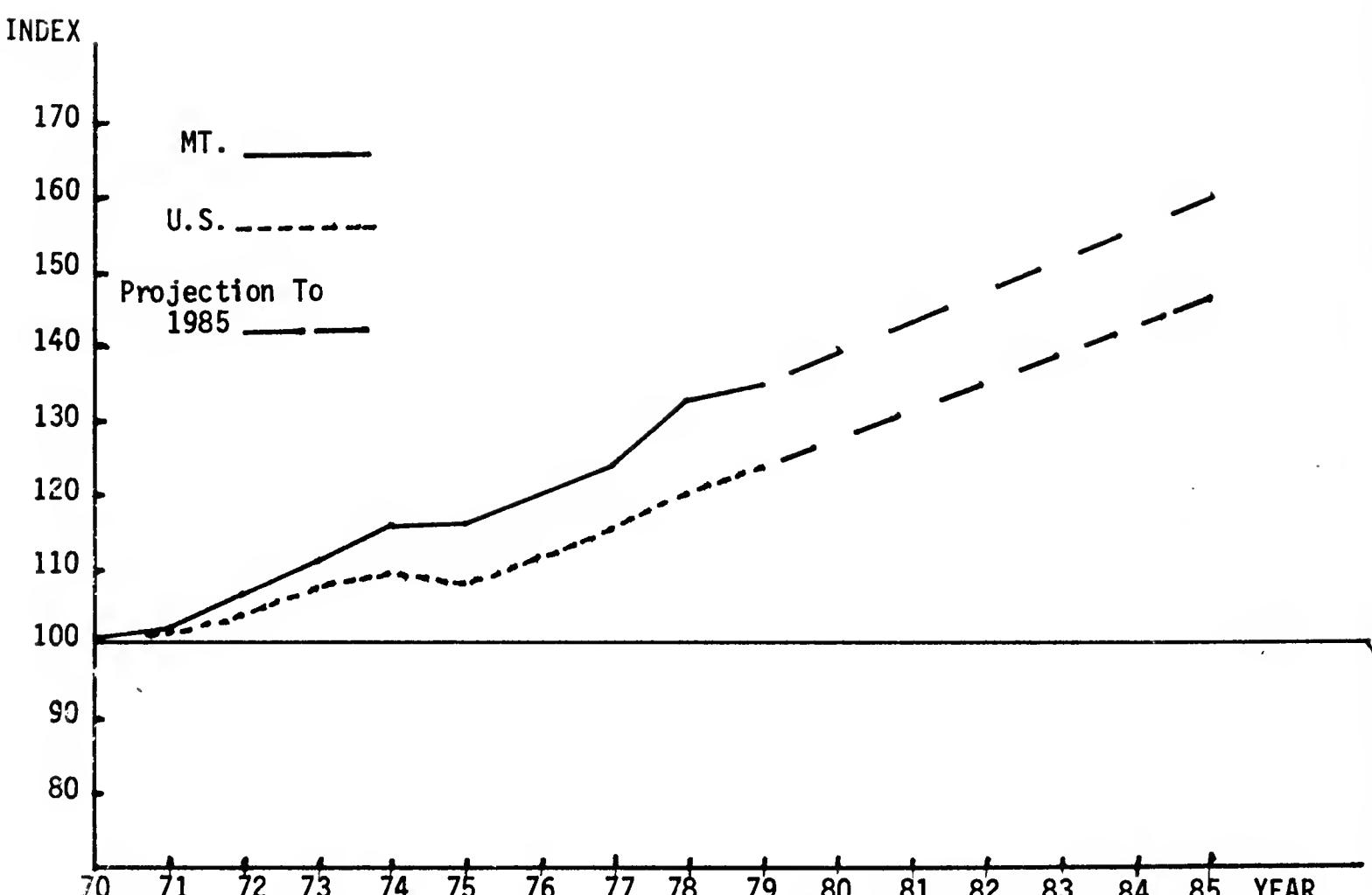
Service workers are the largest major occupational group and have a wide variety of jobs and skills. Employment in this category will increase 4.7% each year for the 1976-1985 period. Openings due to growth comprise 48% of the 4,580 yearly openings.

The occupation with the highest demand from this group is cooks with 613 yearly openings. Other high demand jobs are cleaners and janitors, waiters, child care workers, nurses aides and orderlies, and bartenders.

FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS

The declining employment of this occupational group will experience a stabilization in the 1976-1985 period. Some farm laborers jobs will be lost due to declining openings but an equal number of farm manager positions will be created by expansion.

TABLE 25
 INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT
 MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES
 1970-1985 1970 = 100



Source: U.S. Monthly Labor Review December, 1978
MT. Census Population Survey

TABLE 26
MONTANA DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
1976 AND PROJECTED 1985

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	1976		PROJECTED 1985		PERCENT CHANGE 1976-1985
	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	314,750	100.0	417,380	100.0	32.6
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	148,650	47.2	201,960	48.4	35.9
Professional, Technical and Kindred	46,210	14.7	62,170	14.9	34.5
Managers, Officials, and Proprietors	40,780	13.0	54,900	13.2	34.6
Sales Workers	16,990	5.4	22,140	5.3	30.3
Clerical Workers	44,670	14.2	62,750	15.0	40.5
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	87,180	27.7	116,890	28.0	34.1
Craft and Kindred Workers	39,470	12.5	55,740	13.4	41.2
Operatives	32,120	10.2	41,060	9.8	27.8
Laborers, Except Farmers	15,590	5.0	20,090	4.8	28.9
SERVICE WORKERS	46,790	14.9	66,430	15.9	42.0
FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS	32,130	10.2	32,100	7.7	-0.1

TABLE 27
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
1985

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1985
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	417,380
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Managers, Officials, and Proprietors	62,170
Sales Workers	54,900
Clerical Workers	22,140
Craft and Kindred Workers	62,750
Operatives	55,740
Service Workers	41,060
Laborers, Except Farm	66,430
Farmers and Farm Workers	20,090
	32,100

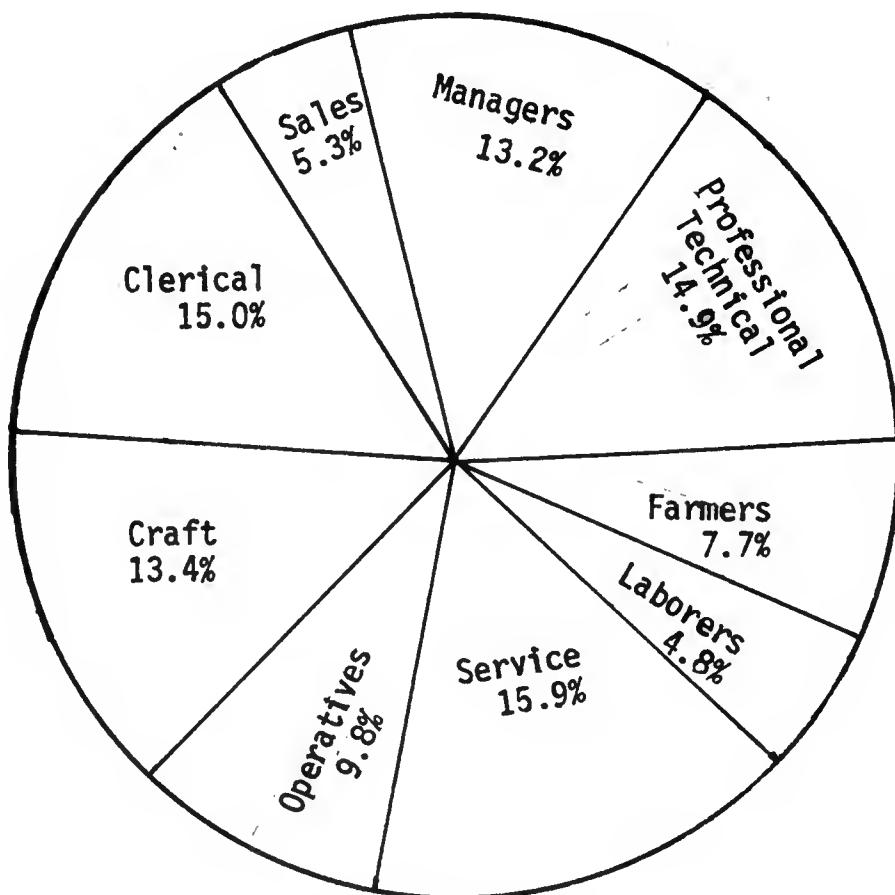


TABLE 28

MONTANA
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES
1976-1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	1976	1985	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	314,750	417,380	32.6
Professional, Technical and Kindred	46,210	62,170	34.5
Engineers, Technical	2,410	3,220	33.6
Life and Physical Scientist	1,480	1,830	23.4
Mathematical Specialist	70	90	33.3
Engineers, Science Tech.	2,850	3,870	35.8
Medical Workers, Exc. Tech.	6,300	9,440	49.8
Health Technol. & Tech.	1,420	2,040	43.1
Technicians, Exc. Health	1,010	1,370	35.0
Computer Specialist	440	590	36.3
Social Scientists	390	570	45.5
Teachers	15,200	20,700	36.1
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	3,040	4,090	34.7
Other Professional, Technical	11,600	14,380	23.9
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	40,780	54,900	34.6
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	5,270	8,151	54.8
Administrators, Pub. Inspectors	5,340	7,300	36.7
Other Managers, Officials, Props	30,170	39,450	30.8
Sales Workers	16,990	22,140	30.3
Clerical Workers	44,670	62,750	40.5
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	12,320	17,680	43.6
Office Machine Operators	1,200	1,340	11.7
Other Clerical Workers	31,150	43,730	40.4
Craft & Kindred Workers	39,470	55,740	41.2
Construction Craft Workers	13,850	21,180	52.9
Blue Collar Worker Supvr., N.E.C.	3,810	5,310	39.3
Metalworking Craft Workers, Exc. Mec.	1,750	2,360	34.3
Mechanics, Repairers/Installers	11,980	16,180	35.1
Printing Trade Craft Workers	840	830	-1.2
Trans., P.U. Craft	2,030	3,080	51.6
Other Craft, Kindred Workers	5,210	6,820	30.8
Operatives	32,120	41,060	27.8
Operatives, Exc. Transport	20,080	26,190	30.4
Transport Equip. Operatives	12,040	14,880	23.5
Service Workers	46,790	66,430	42.0
Cleaning Service Workers	9,850	14,100	43.1
Food Service Workers	19,420	27,890	43.6
Health Service Workers	6,360	9,910	55.7
Personal Service Workers	6,480	8,960	38.4
Protective & Service Workers	2,860	4,170	46.1
Private Household Workers	1,860	1,410	-24.2
Laborers, Except Farm	15,590	20,090	28.9
Farmers & Farm Workers	32,130	32,100	-0.1
Farmers & Farm Managers	18,220	19,670	7.9
Farm Laborers, Farm Supvrs.	13,900	12,430	-10.6

TABLE 29
MONTANA TOTAL ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
DUE TO GROWTH AND LABOR FORCE SEPARATIONS
BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
1976-1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	TOTAL OPENINGS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	11,400	12,360	23,770	100.0
Professional, Technical and Kindred	1,770	1,530	3,300	13.9
Engineers, Technical	90	40	130	0.6
Life and Physical Scientist	40	30	70	0.3
Mathematical Specialist	*	*	*	0.0
Engineers, Science Tech.	110	50	160	0.7
Medical Workers, Exc. Tech.	350	240	590	2.5
Health Technol. & Tech.	70	40	110	0.5
Technicians, Exc. Health	40	30	70	0.3
Computer Specialist	20	*	20	0.1
Social Scientists	20	10	30	0.1
Teachers	610	600	1,210	5.1
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	120	90	210	0.9
Other Professional, Technical	310	400	710	3.0
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	1,570	1,830	3,400	14.2
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	320	180	500	2.1
Administrators, Pub. Inspectors	220	280	500	2.1
Other Managers, Officials, Props	1,030	1,380	2,410	10.1
Sales Workers	570	700	1,270	5.3
Clerical Workers	2,010	1,770	3,780	15.9
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	600	500	1,100	4.6
Office Machine Operators	20	30	50	0.2
Other Clerical Workers	1,400	1,240	2,640	11.1
Craft & Kindred Workers	1,810	1,250	3,060	12.9
Construction Craft Workers	810	490	1,300	5.5
Blue Collar Worker Supvr., N.E.C.	170	130	300	1.3
Metalworking Craft Workers, Exc. Mec.	70	50	120	0.5
Mechanics, Repairers/Installers	470	320	790	3.3
Printing Trade Craft Workers	*	20	20	0.1
Trans., P.U. Craft	120	40	160	0.7
Other Craft, Kindred Workers	180	190	370	1.6
Operatives	990	840	1,830	7.7
Operatives, Exc. Transport	680	560	1,240	5.2
Transport Equip. Operatives	310	280	590	2.5
Service Workers	2,180	2,400	4,580	19.3
Cleaning Service Workers	470	640	1,110	4.7
Food Service Workers	940	870	1,810	7.6
Health Service Workers	390	300	690	2.9
Personal Service Workers	280	370	650	2.7
Protective & Service Workers	150	130	280	1.2
Private Household Workers	-50	90	40	0.2
Laborers, Except Farm	500	450	950	4.0
Farmers & Farm Workers	*	1,590	1,590	6.7
Farmers & Farm Managers	160	1,140	1,300	5.5
Farm Laborers, Farm Supvrs.	-160	460	300	1.3

* Denotes occupation with annual average openings of less than 10.

TABLE 30

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS HAVING
HIGH GROWTH RATES IN MONTANA
1976-1985

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Total Employment</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
<u>Professional, Technical, Kindred</u>			
Chiropractors	90	137	52.2
Dentist	471	728	54.6
Optometrists	414	793	91.6
Podiatrists	129	234	81.4
Therapists	535	876	63.7
Veterinarians	105	167	59.0
Clinical Lab Technician	619	934	50.9
Radiologic Technician	306	482	57.5
Airplane Pilots	195	311	59.5
Urban & Regional Planners	64	111	73.4
Elementary School Teachers	6387	10144	58.8
Preschool, Kindergarten	838	1506	79.7
Atheletes & Kindred Workers	231	324	56.7
Architects	216	325	50.5
Clergy	1032	1580	53.1
Religious, except Clergy	222	341	53.6
<u>Managers, Official, Proprietors</u>			
Bank, Financial Managers	2073	3523	70.0
Buyer, Wholesale, Retail	395	615	55.7
School Administrator elem, secondary	1379	2318	68.1
Managers, Superintendents, Buildings	398	601	51.0
Railroad Conductors	385	665	72.7
<u>Clerical Workers</u>			
Secretaries, Legal	388	590	52.1
Secretaries, Medical	240	517	115.4
Secretaries, other	8692	13153	51.3
Billing Clerk	397	721	81.6
Meter Readers, Utilities	131	238	81.7
Teachers Aides, exc. Monitors	1203	2606	116.6
Miscellaneous Clerk Workers	2933	6139	109.3
<u>Craft and Kindred Workers</u>			
Carpenters and Apprentices	5767	8770	52.1
Bulldozer Operators	798	1361	70.6
Cement & Concrete Finishers	136	262	92.7
Electricians & Apprentices	1850	2881	55.7
Plumbers, Pipefitters	1336	2061	54.3
Structural Metal Craft Workers	240	450	87.5
Air Cond., Heating, Refrig. Mechanic	345	487	75.4

TABLE 30

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS HAVING
HIGH GROWTH RATES IN MONTANA
1976-1985 (Cont.)

<u>Occupation</u>	Total <u>1976</u>	Employment <u>1985</u>	Percent <u>Change</u>
<u>Craft and Kindred Workers</u>			
Household Appliance Mechanic	528	874	65.5
Office Machine Repairs	222	422	90.1
Electric Power Line Installer, Repairs	437	858	96.3
Glaziers	136	216	58.8
Opticians, Lens Grinder, Polishers	278	512	84.2
<u>Operatives</u>			
Blasters	80	179	123.8
Drillers, Earth	644	980	52.2
Photographic Process Workers	178	292	64.0
Rail Vehicle Operators	131	296	126.0
Railroad Brake Operators	508	779	53.4
<u>Service Workers</u>			
Lodging Quarters Cleaners, exc. Private	1349	2550	89.0
Building Interior Cleaners, nec.	3334	5154	54.6
Food Counter, Fountain Workers	1274	2048	60.8
Dental Assistants	397	792	99.5
Health Aides, exc. Nursing	673	1196	77.7
Practical Nurses	1384	2272	64.2
Child Care Workers, exc. Private	1990	3748	88.3
Guards	807	1221	51.3
Police & Detectives	1158	1776	52.5
<u>Farmers And Farm Workers</u>			
Farm Managers	860	2015	134.3

TABLE 31

**SELECTED OCCUPATIONS HAVING
NEGATIVE GROWTH RATE IN MONTANA
1976 - 1985**

<u>Professional, Technical, Kindred</u>	Total <u>1976</u>	Employment <u>1985</u>	Percent Change
Atmospheric, Space Scientist	241	224	-7.1
Farm Management Advisors	105	55	-47.6
Research Workers, nec.	439	350	-20.3
College & University teachers	2232	1769	-20.7
<u>Manager, Official, Proprietors</u>			
Postmasters and Mail Supervisors	296	227	-23.3
School Administrators, College	302	266	-10.9
Officials of Lodges, Unions	275	180	-34.5
<u>Sales Workers</u>			
Newspaper Carrier & Vendor	404	343	-15.1
<u>Clerical Workers</u>			
Stenographers	766	573	-25.2
Keypunch Operators	498	392	-21.3
Mail Carriers, Post Office	777	648	-16.6
Postal Clerks	831	616	-25.9
Telegraph Operators	207	168	-18.8
Enumerators & Interviewers	602	395	-65.6
<u>Crafts and Kindred Workers</u>			
Blacksmiths	43	25	-41.9
Compositors and Typesetters	528	474	-10.2
Locomotive Engineer Helpers	75	64	-14.7
Bakers	388	387	-0.3
<u>Operatives</u>			
Grinding Machine Operatives	63	55	12.7
Clothing Ironers & Pressers	310	286	-7.7
Filer, Polisher, Sander, Buffer	150	146	-2.7
Bus Drivers	1547	1302	-15.8
Taxicab Drivers, Chauffeurs	233	228	-2.2
<u>Service Workers</u>			
Baggage Porters & Bellhops	77	40	-48.1
Barbers	577	481	16.6
Elevator Operators	72	67	-6.9
ChildCare Workers, Private	1297	1007	-22.4
Housekeepers, Private	170	109	-35.9
<u>Farmers and Farm Workers</u>			
Farm Laborers, Wage Workers	12042	10020	-16.8

TABLE 32

MONTANA
ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
1976 - 1985

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS
Total All Occupations	23,770	11,400	12,360
White-Collar Workers	11,750	5,920	5,830
Prof., Technical, and Kindred	3,300	1,770	1,530
Managers, Officials, and Propr.	3,400	1,570	1,830
Sales Workers	1,270	570	700
Clerical Workers	3,780	2,010	1,770
Blue-Collar Workers	5,840	3,300	2,540
Craft and Kindred Workers	3,060	1,810	1,250
Operatives	1,830	990	840
Nonfarm Laborers	950	500	450
Service Workers	4,580	2,180	2,400
Farmers and Farm Workers	1,590	0	1,590

TABLE 33

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN MONTANA

HAVING ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS GREATER THAN 100

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Annual Average Openings</u>
Professional, Technical, Kindred	
Registered Nurses	269
Elementary School Teachers	735
Preschool, Kindergarten	112
Secondary School Teachers	264
Accountants	179
Clergy	116
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	
Bank, Financial Managers	232
Sales Manager, Retail Trade	107
Officials, Administrators, Public	152
School Admins. Elementary, Secondary	158
Office Managers, nec.	158
Restuarant, Cafe, Bar Managers	210
Sales Workers	
Insurance Agents, Brokers, etc.	107
Real Estate Agents, Brokers	145
Clerical Workers	
Secretaries, other	870
Typist	142
Bookkeepers	491
Cashiers	313
Counter Clerks, exc. Food	161
Receptionist	176
Teacher Aides, exc. Monitors	211
Miscellaneous Clerical Workers	507
Craft and Kindred Workers	
Carpenters and Apprentices	583
Electricians and Apprentices	168
Excavating, Grading, Machine Operator	184
Plumbers, Pipefitters, Apprentices	132
Auto Mechanics and Apprentices	232
Heavy Equipment Mechanics	195
Operatives	
Welders and Flame Cutters	124
Garage Workers, Gas Station Atten.	123
Laundry, Dry Cleaning Operator	101
Mine Operatives	108
Sawyers	108
Miscellaneous Machine Operator	124
Delivery and Route Workers	129
Truck Drivers	271

TABLE 33

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN MONTANA
HAVING ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS GREATER THAN 100 (Cont.)

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Annual Average Openings</u>
Service	
Lodging Quarter Cleaners	223
Building Interior Cleaners	438
Janitors and Sextons	447
Bartenders	277
Cooks	613
Dishwashers	116
Food Counter, Fountain Workers	133
Waiters	516
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	369
Practical Nurses	180
Child Care Workers	344
Hairdressers, Cosmetologist	117
Guards	120
Laborers, exc. Farm	
Construction Laborer	169
Freight, Material Handlers	130
Gardeners, Groundskeeper	149
Stock Handlers	128
Farmers and Farm Workers	
Farm Managers	215
Farm Laborers, Wage Workers	171

RECENT TRENDS
IN
UNEMPLOYMENT



RECENT TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT:

Montana's unemployment rate over the last several years has been consistently more positive than the nation's rate. Being slower to react to national economic situations, and also reacting less severely to these situations, has kept Montana's unemployment rate regularly below the national rate. Montana's unemployment rate tends to react more strongly to local economic conditions than to national conditions.

An example of this is Montana's Rural CEP area which is comprised of the following six counties: Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Meagher, and Silver Bow. The unemployment rate for the Rural CEP area has typically had a higher rate than Montana and, at times, has even been higher than the national rate. The balance of Montana, after subtracting the Rural CEP area's higher rates, has a lower unemployment rate than Montana's rate. The next year and a half should bring a larger increase in the unemployment rate in the western counties of Montana (of which the Rural CEP area is a part) due to tightening in such industries as construction and lumber and wood products, while the eastern counties of the State should counteract most of this rise by maintaining a lower level of unemployment.

The Great Falls SMSA, although running at a higher rate than Montana, should not show as strong an increase in unemployment as the western counties in Montana will probably show. The economic climate in Cascade County has shown positive overtones this past year and this hopefully will continue into the near future.

RECENT TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT (Cont.)

One of the most economically positive areas in the State is the Billings SMSA. The unemployment rate in Yellowstone County has been consistently much lower than Montana's rate. Coal development has been a contributing factor in keeping unemployment low in the surrounding area. Yellowstone County also will not feel the negative impact of the lumber industry that the western counties are experiencing, but will probably feel a slowdown in the construction industry due to tight money and high interest rates.

The economic slowdown Montana is experiencing will cause the unemployment levels to increase over the next couple of years, but should not be strong enough to cause the high rates experienced in 1975 and 1977.

TABLE 34
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

(PERCENTS)

	<u>Montana</u>	<u>Great Falls SMSA</u>	<u>Billings SMSA</u>	<u>Rural CEP</u>	<u>Balance of State</u>
1978					
January	8.1	8.7	6.4	8.1	8.1
February	7.8	8.4	5.9	8.3	7.7
March	7.7	7.8	6.3	7.7	7.7
April	6.0	5.9	4.4	6.5	5.9
May	5.1	5.6	4.0	6.1	5.0
June	6.2	7.6	4.9	7.9	5.9
July	5.5	6.6	4.3	7.0	5.3
August	5.1	6.3	4.2	6.7	4.9
September	4.6	6.2	3.7	5.7	4.5
October	4.5	5.8	3.1	5.5	4.4
November	5.5	7.3	4.6	6.2	5.4
December	6.0	7.6	4.7	6.2	6.0
AVERAGE	6.0	7.0	4.7	6.8	5.8
1979					
January	8.0	9.3	6.1	8.2	8.0
February	7.1	8.1	5.1	7.9	7.0
March	6.4	7.3	4.5	6.4	6.4
April	5.6	6.3	3.8	5.9	5.5
May	4.5	5.3	3.1	4.9	4.4
June	5.2	6.9	3.7	6.1	5.0
July	4.7	6.1	3.3	5.8	4.5
August	4.0	5.3	2.9	4.9	3.8
September	3.5	4.6	2.5	4.1	3.4
October	3.7	4.7	2.6	4.0	3.7
November	4.3	5.3	3.1	4.3	4.3
December	5.2	5.6	3.7	5.3	5.2
AVERAGE	5.1	6.2	3.7	5.6	5.1
1980					
January	7.5	8.3	5.5	6.9	7.6
February 1/	7.0	7.5	5.5	6.5	7.1

1/ Preliminary Figures

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
AND NEED FOR
EMPLOYMENT RELATED ASSISTANCE

Employment and training programs are designed to serve the unemployed and underemployed, with specific target groups delineated within these major categories. This section provides the demographic estimates of the population in relation to this need for employment related services. A special section is provided on veterans with special emphasis given to Vietnam-Era Veterans. Another section presents statistics on the unique problems of the female labor force.

Montana has a total of 13947 individuals employed part-time for economic reasons. Females accounted for slightly over half the total (56%) and whites accounted for over 82%. Females accounted for over 60% of persons 14 years and over receiving welfare payments and whites made up approximately 81% of the total across the state of 14,410.

It is estimated there will be 95,714 persons classified as economically disadvantaged in Montana in 1981. Of these, 29,834 will be under the age of 18. The difference, 65,880, is the estimate for the number of people likely to seek CETA and ES aid in 1981.

Approximately four-tenths of one percent of America's Vietnam-Era Veterans live in Montana. The unemployment rate, however, is slightly higher than the national average. Montana's Vietnam-Era Veterans are forecast to have an unemployment rate of 5.95% in 1981.

TABLE 35
STATEWIDE FISCAL YEAR 1981

A. Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

<u>Total</u>	<u>13947</u>
White	11524
Male	5116
Female	6408
Nonwhite	2423
Male	1020
Female	1403

B. Persons 14 years and over Receiving Welfare Payments

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non White</u>
Total	14410	11769	2641
Male	5684	4653	1031
Female	8726	7116	1610

C. Economically Disadvantaged

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non White</u>
Total	95714	83268	12446
Under Age 18	29834	24508	5326
Likely to seek CETA & ES aid	65880	58760	7120

D. Vietnam-Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	25360
Employment	23852
Unemployment	1508
Rate	5.95%

TABLE 36
BILLINGS SMSA FISCAL YEAR 1981

A. Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

<u>Total</u>	<u>2320</u>
White	1917
Male	851
Female	1066
Non-White	403
Male	170
Female	233

B. Persons 14 years and over Receiving Welfare Payments

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non White</u>
Total	1823	1687	136
Male	643	599	44
Female	1180	1088	92

C. Economically Disadvantaged

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non White</u>
Total	11543	10779	764
Under Age 18	3524	3226	298
Likely to seek			
CETA & ES aid	8019	7553	466

D. Vietnam-Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	3841
Employment	3649
Unemployment	165
Rate	4.33%

TABLE 37
GREAT FALLS SMSA FISCAL YEAR 1981

A. Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

<u>Total</u>	<u>1359</u>
White	1123
Male	499
Female	624
Nonwhite	236
Male	99
Female	137

B. Persons 14 years and over Receiving Welfare Payments

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non White</u>
Total	1482	1288	194
Male	497	445	52
Female	985	843	142

C. Economically Disadvantaged

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non White</u>
Total	8318	7512	806
Under Age 18	2683	2327	356
Likely to seek CETA & ES aid	5635	5185	450

D. Vietnam-Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	2321
Employment	2163
Unemployment	158
Rate	6.81%

TABLE 38
BUTTE RURAL CEP FISCAL YEAR 1981

A. Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

<u>Total</u>	<u>2124</u>
White	1755
Male	799
Female	976
Nonwhite	369
Male	155
Female	214

B. Persons 14 years and over Receiving Welfare Payments

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non White</u>
Total	1920	1821	99
Male	756	717	39
Female	1164	1104	60

C. Economically Disadvantaged

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non White</u>
Total	10717	10253	464
Under Age 18	2972	2811	161
Likely to seek CETA & ES aid	7745	7442	303

D. Vietnam-Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	3632
Employment	3374
Unemployment	258
Rate	7.10%

TABLE 39
BALANCE OF STATE FISCAL YEAR 1981

A. Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

<u>Total</u>	<u>11823</u>
White	9769
Male	4337
Female	5432
Nonwhite	2054
Male	865
Female	1189

B. Persons 14 years and over Receiving Welfare Payments

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non White</u>
Total	12490	9948	2542
Male	4928	3936	992
Female	7562	6012	1550

C. Economically Disadvantaged

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non White</u>
Total	84997	73015	11982
Under Age 18	26862	21697	5165
Likely to seek CETA & ES aid	58135	51318	6817

D. Vietnam-Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	21728
Employment	20478
Unemployment	1250
Rate	5.75%



VETERANS

VETERANS

As of September 30, 1978 the Veterans Administration estimates Montana's veteran population to be approximately 101,000. Of that total, approximately 30,000 are veterans of the Vietnam Conflict. Vietnam-Era-Veterans in Montana age 20 to 34 are forecast to number 25,360 in 1981.

Sept. 30, 1978

(In Thousands)

	TOTAL VETERAN	WAR VETERANS							SERVICE BETWEEN KOREAN CONFLICT AND VIETNAM ERA ONLY	
		VIETNAM ERA			KOREAN CONFLICT					
		TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN KOREAN CONFLICT	TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN	WORLD WAR II	WORLD WAR II	WORLD WAR I		
TOTAL U.S. MONTANA	29,984 101	26457 88	8734 30	8,195 28	5,897 17	4,693 14	12,902 43	667 3	3,068 12	

Excludes an estimated 194 (thousand) who served between World War I and World War II, and an estimated 251 (thousand) who served between World War II and Korean Conflict.
Source: VA Annual Report 1978.

Though the Vietnam Era has been over for more than 4 years, important differences exist between the labor force characteristics of veterans and those of nonveterans who did not serve. The proportion of the veteran population age 20 to 34 years of age classified as unemployed was less than that of nonveterans in 1978 (5.1% compared to 6.2%). However, the 20 to 24 year old group experienced a much higher unemployment rate than their nonveteran contemporaries in 1978 (see table 40).

Table 41 compares the percentage distribution by industry and occupation for Vietnam-Era Veterans and nonveterans age 20 to 34 in 1978. The most notable difference in employment by industry is that veterans are more likely to be employed in government. A portion of this disparity derives from various veteran preference hiring programs at federal, state, and local government levels. By occupation, veterans are less likely to hold white-collar jobs than their non-veteran counterparts. The difference was most pronounced in the professional and technical category. The situation was reversed in blue-collar occupations, however.

TABLE 40

UNITED STATES
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS AND NON-VETERANS, BY AGE, ANNUAL AVERAGES
(numbers in thousands)

	1970		1972		1974		1976		1978	
	Veterans	Non-Veterans								
TOTAL: 20 to 34 Years:										
Civilian Labor Force	3460	10719	4880	11992	5820	13590	6318	15094	6173	16779
Employment	3232	10160	4552	11302	5510	12777	5817	13817	5859	15746
Unemployment	228	559	328	690	310	813	501	1277	314	1033
Unemployment Rate	6.6	5.2	6.7	5.8	5.3	6.0	7.9	8.5	5.1	6.2
20 to 24 Years:										
Civilian Labor Force	1621	4058	1752	4942	1234	6018	941	6725	672	7186
Employment	1470	3732	1565	4509	1099	5523	777	5966	592	6567
Unemployment	151	326	187	432	135	496	164	759	80	619
Unemployment Rate	9.3	8.6	10.7	8.7	10.9	8.2	17.4	11.3	11.9	8.6
25 to 29 Years:										
Civilian Labor Force	1566	3678	2454	3760	3259	3884	3117	4720	2233	5771
Employment	1498	3537	2332	3603	3120	3693	2888	4389	2100	5491
Unemployment	68	141	122	157	139	190	229	331	133	280
Unemployment Rate	4.3	3.8	5.0	4.2	4.3	4.9	7.3	7.0	6.0	4.9
30 to 34 Years:										
Civilian Labor Force	272	2983	674	3290	1327	3687	2260	3649	3268	3822
Employment	264	2891	655	3190	1291	3561	2152	3462	3167	3688
Unemployment	8	92	20	101	36	127	108	187	101	134
Unemployment Rate	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.4	4.8	5.1	3.1	3.5

Source: *Monthly Labor Review* November 1979.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 41

EMPLOYED MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS AND NON-VETERANS
BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY, 1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	Age 20 to 34 Years	<u>United States</u>	
		<u>Veterans</u>	<u>Non-Veterans</u>
OCCUPATION			
Total Employed (Thousands)	5858	15744	
Percent	100.0	100.0	
White-Collar	38.7	39.8	
Professional & Technical	14.8	17.0	
Managers & Administrators	11.6	10.3	
Salesworkers	5.3	6.0	
Clerical Workers	6.9	6.6	
Blue-Collar	52.1	49.3	
Craft & Kindred	25.8	20.7	
Operatives	13.5	13.9	
Transport Operatives	6.7	5.9	
Non-farm Laborers	6.2	8.9	
Service Workers	7.6	7.5	
Farmworkers	1.5	3.4	
INDUSTRY			
Total Employed (Thousands)	5858	15744	
Percent	100.0	100.0	
Non-agricultural Industries	98.0	95.8	
Private Wage & Salary	76.0	78.4	
Construction	7.9	8.9	
Manufacturing	28.3	26.8	
Durable Goods	19.1	17.4	
Nondurable	9.2	9.4	
Transportation & Public Utilities	9.7	6.1	
Wholesale & Retail Trade	15.0	18.7	
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	3.6	3.8	
Services	9.9	12.7	
Government Workers	16.5	11.8	
Self-employed	5.4	5.6	
Agriculture	2.0	4.2	

Source: *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1979

TABLE 42

UNITED STATES
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERAN AND NON-VETERAN
BY AGE, SELECTED YEAR, ANNUAL AVERAGES
(IN THOUSANDS)

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1978</u>
VETERANS					
Total: 20-34 Years	3718	5232	6156	6704	6486
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20-24	48.3	37.0	22.3	16.2	11.6
25-29	44.1	49.8	55.5	49.2	36.3
30-34	7.6	13.3	22.1	34.6	52.1
NON-VETERAN					
Total: 20-34 Years	11963	13422	14992	16726	18486
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20-24	42.0	45.0	47.1	47.3	45.4
25-29	32.3	29.6	27.3	30.0	33.0
30-34	25.7	25.4	25.6	22.8	21.6

*Source: Monthly Labor Review November 1979
Page 5*

TABLE 43

VETERAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

<u>PERIOD OF SERVICE</u>	<u>Sept. 30, 1977</u>	<u>Sept. 30, 1977</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Total Veterans	29,884,000	29,984,000	0.3
War Veterans	26,536,000	26,457,000	-0.3
Vietnam Era-Total	8,476,000	8,734,000	3.0
Korean Conflict-Total	5,926,000	5,897,000	-0.5
World War II-Total	13,131,000	12,902,000	-1.7
WWI	755,000	667,000	-11.7

Source: VA Annual Report 1978

TABLE 44

VIETNAM-ERA VETERAN PLACEMENTS AS A PERCENT OF REFERRALS
BY MONTANA JOB SERVICE OFFICE

Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1979

<u>Office</u>	<u>Vietnam-Era Veterans Referred to Job</u>	<u>Vietnam-Era Veteran Placements</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Anaconda	76	62	81.6
Billings	703	388	55.2
Bozeman	154	154	100.0
Butte	144	128	88.9
Cut Bank	48	39	81.3
Dillon	42	34	81.0
Glasgow	42	37	88.1
Glendive	70	60	85.7
Great Falls	351	338	96.3
Hamilton	89	89	100.0
Havre	77	77	100.0
Helena	326	194	59.5
Kalispell	456	348	76.3
Lewistown	77	52	67.5
Libby	43	43	100.0
Livingston	36	34	94.4
Miles City	73	57	78.1
Missoula	365	279	76.4
Polson	69	52	75.4
Shelby	85	67	78.8
Sidney	86	57	66.3
Thompson Falls	59	37	62.7
Wolf Point	15	12	80.0

Source: Montana's Employment Service Automated Reporting System

TABLE 45

MONTANA VETERAN POPULATION

June 30, 1976

Judith Basin	330	290	90	20	10
Lake	1,940	1,670	1,400	1,310	1,310
Lewis & Clark	5,520	4,750	250	70	70
Liberty	290	290	70	60	210
Lincoln	3,300	2,810	910	830	10
McCone	410	350	120	110	120
Madison	660	580	130	110	120
Meagher	280	250	60	60	20
Mineral	490	430	90	80	20
Missoula	10,170	8,600	3,610	3,530	1,710
Musselshell	520	470	80	70	380
Park	1,750	1,530	310	300	250
Petroleum	140	120	10	10	10
Phillips	770	670	140	150	130
Pondera	980	840	160	160	160
Powder River	440	370	140	150	150
Powell	1,010	860	210	200	220
Prairie	200	170	60	60	10
Ravalli	2,170	1,890	400	380	420
Richland	1,210	1,030	330	320	240
Roosevelt	1,440	1,240	390	380	210
Rosebud	990	840	330	330	160
Sanders	920	800	130	130	200
Sheridan	730	630	190	180	130
Silver Bow	6,490	5,630	1,540	1,450	1,160
Stillwater	640	560	100	90	140
Sweet Grass	460	400	90	90	50
Teton	800	690	180	170	180
Toole	920	720	100	80	200
Treasure	120	100	10	10	20
Valley	1,490	1,280	400	380	270
Wheatland	300	260	60	60	40
Wibaux	160	130	40	40	20
Yellowstone	14,320	12,200	4,140	4,000	2,700
					2,140
					5,840
					290
					1,570
					1,540

County totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ The above population figures are Employment Security estimates based from Veterans Administration estimates for 1974 and 1976; U. S. Bureau of Census Provisional Population Estimates for June 1976; and extrapolations from the 1970 Census of Population for Veterans.

FEMALE
LABOR FORCE
CHARACTERISTICS



FEMALE LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

WOMEN

Projected characteristics of Montana's female labor force for 1981 reflect a sharp transformation since 1970. While the civilian labor force statewide will expand by over 52% from 1970 to 1981, the female component should grow by 83% to a total of 167,893. Women in 1970 accounted for 35.1% of the total labor force; in 1981 they should comprise 42.3% of Montana's labor force. Gains by females as a part of the labor force were reflected in employment and unemployment as well. Of all persons employed in Montana in 1981, approximately 42% will be female, and 46.2% of the unemployed in 1981 will be female. In 1981, a disproportionate share of unemployed women will push their unemployment rate above the state average. The rate for both the state and females remains unchanged from 1970, at 6.2% and 6.8%, respectively. (See Table 46).

Labor force participation rates for females in Montana are following trends set across the nation. The rate forecast for 1981 in Montana is 53.0% compared to 54.8% for the entire U.S. in 1985. In 1970 the rate was 38.5% in Montana and 43.3% in the U.S.

In 1978 and 1979 female employment by industry differed only slightly from national statistics, except for services and government. In Montana in 1979, 30.3% of employed women were in government compared to 19.9% for the U.S. Of all employed women in Montana, 2.5% were working in manufacturing industries - compared to 17.6% for the U.S.,

TABLE 46

MONTANA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE

(1970 Census Data
and 1981 Projected)

	<u>NUMBER</u>		<u>PERCENT</u>	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1981</u>		
<u>TOTAL POPULATION</u>	694,593	812,206	100.0%	100.0%
Female	347,700	417,413	50.1%	51.4%
White Female	332,700	397,179	47.9%	48.9%
Non-White Female	15,012	20,234	2.2%	2.5%
 <u>TOTAL LABOR FORCE</u>	 260,649	 397,357	 100.0%	 100.0%
Female	91,578	167,893	35.1%	42.3%
White Female	89,023	161,921	34.1%	40.8%
Non-White Female	2,555	5,972	1.0%	1.5%
 <u>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</u>	 244,608	 372,722	 100.0%	 100.0%
Female	85,337	156,517	34.9%	42.0%
White Female	83,209	151,731	34.0%	40.7%
Non-White Female	2,128	4,786	0.9%	1.3%
 <u>TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT</u>	 16,041	 24,635	 100.0%	 100.0%
Female	6,241	11,376	38.9%	46.2%
White Female	5,814	10,190	36.2%	41.4%
Non-White Female	427	1,186	2.7%	4.8%
 <u>TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</u>	 5.2%	 6.2%	 <u>PERCENT</u>	
Female	6.8%	6.8%	1970	1981
White Female	6.5%	6.3%		
Non-White Female	16.7%	19.9%		

TABLE 47

FEMALE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
 UNITED STATES and MONTANA: ACTUAL and FORECAST

PERCENT

	MONTANA 1970	MONTANA 1981	U.S. 1970	U.S. 1977	U.S. 1985*
TOTAL FEMALES	38.5	53.0	43.3	48.4	54.8
White Females	38.8	53.5	42.6	48.1	54.9
Black Females	43.5	55.7			
Other Females	30.6	43.3	49.5	50.9	54.4

* 1985 Projection from Bureau of Labor Statistics intermediate growth scenario. Source of U.S. Data: Employment Projections for the 1980's; U.S. Dept. of Labor.

TABLE 48

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

UNITED STATES AND MONTANA 1979 ANNUAL AVERAGE

(in thousands)

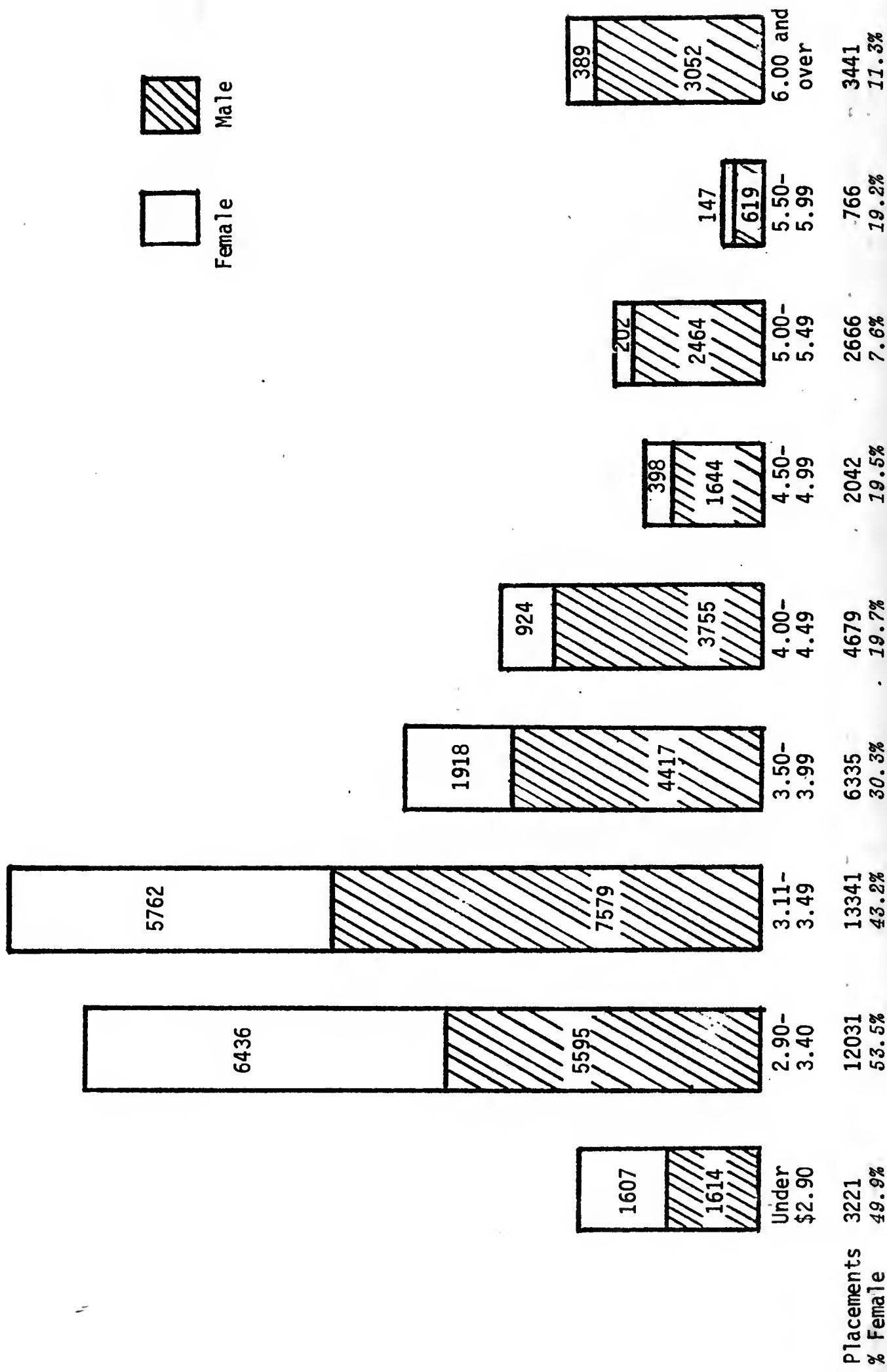
INDUSTRY	Montana	Per-cent age	U.S.*	Per- centage
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	128.2	100.0	36583	100.0
Manufacturing	3.2	2.5	6426	17.6
Mining	.4	.3	89	.2
Construction	1.5	1.2	367	1.0
Trans. & Public Utilities	4.4	3.4	1215	3.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36.7	28.6	8548	23.4
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	8.4	6.6	2862	7.8
Services	34.8	27.1	9813	26.8
Government	38.8	30.3	7263	19.9

*Average from January 1979 through October 1979. Source: Employment and Earnings Report, U.S. Dept. of Labor.

TABLE 49
MONTANA
OCCUPATIONAL ATTACHMENT OF EMPLOYED FEMALES
(1970 Census Date)

	<u>PERCENT</u>
TOTAL EMPLOYED	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & RELATED	17.9
Engineers	-
Medical & Health Workers	4.5
Teachers, Elementary & Secondary Schools	8.0
Other Professional Workers	5.4
NONFARM MANAGERS & ADMINISTRATORS	5.5
Salaried	-
Self-employed	-
FARM WORKERS	2.4
NONFARM LABORERS	1.1
SALES WORKERS	7.7
Retail Stores	6.7
Other Sales Workers	1.0
CLERICAL WORKERS	31.7
Secretaries, Stenographers, & Typists	10.2
Other Clerical Workers	21.5
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, & RELATED	1.0
Construction Craftsmen	-
Mechanics & Repairmen	-
Machinists & other Metal Craftsmen	-
Other Craftsmen	-
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	3.4
Durable Goods Manufacturing	0.4
Non durable Goods Manufacturing	0.5
Nonmanufacturing	2.5
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	0.4
SERVICE WORKERS EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	25.4
Cleaning & Food Service Workers	16.0
Protective Service Workers	0.1
Personal, Health & other Service Workers	9.3
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	3.4

TABLE 30
CHARACTERISTICS OF MONTANA JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS PLACED IN JOBS
BY SEX AND WAGE RATE, FY 1979



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

C.F.T.A. - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974. Various titles provide a wide range of employment and training services.

C.F.T.A.-C.E.P. - The Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. It provides a certain geographical area with a program providing integrated employment and training services.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - The number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

C.P.S. - The Current Population Survey, a household sample conducted monthly. Used in the procedures and methodology for determining labor force statistics.

EMPLOYED - Those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

EXPANSION DEMAND - The new job openings created by expansion or growth in a given occupation or industry.

L.M.A. - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

INDUSTRY - As used in the compilation of economic statistics describes a type of economic activity engaged in by a firm or group of firms.

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY - The transfer of workers from one occupation to another. A change in occupation may be along a path of advancement or "career ladder," among related occupations or "job clusters," or among unrelated occupations - "career lattices."

PROJECTIONS - Forecasts into the future based upon specified assumptions, of past trends in employment, labor force, job opportunities, etc., both on a total basis as well as by occupation and/or industry based upon previous experiences of employment, labor force, and job opportunities. Projections may be short range (i.e., for three years or less) or long range (i.e., for more than three years).

REPLACEMENT DEMAND - The job openings created due to death or retirement of previous job holders.

SHORTAGE OCCUPATIONS - Those occupations for which recruitment needs cannot be met within a reasonable time period because of the lack of qualified workers. The term "shortage" relates as much to the quality as to the quantity of the demand, which needs to be evaluated in terms of hiring practices, entry requirements, prevailing standards, earnings potential, seasonality, and the like.

S.M.S.A. - Standard Metropoliton Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

UNDEREMPLOYED - The term used to refer to persons who are working below their earning capacity or level of capability. This includes persons employed part-time but who would work full-time if full-time work were available.

UNEMPLOYMENT - The number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

W.I.N. - The Work Incentive Program designed to provide employment and training services to Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients.

WORKFORCE - The sum of employment on a place-of-work basis plus unemployment. Workforce may be contrasted with labor force which is the sum of employment on a place-of-residence basis plus unemployment.

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~~Mon~~
~~, 1981~~

SUPPLEMENT TO
ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

ESTIMATES OF CETA ELIGIBLE POPULATIONS

If additional information is desired, contact:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
Research and Analysis Section
Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59601
Phone: (406) 449-2430

ESTIMATES OF CETA ELIGIBLE POPULATIONS

The following estimates of CETA eligible populations are based on data from the 1976 Survey of Income and Education and 1978 Current Population Survey. Data is for fiscal year 1981 and is for the state of Montana only. Estimates are not available for SMSA's, counties, or local areas in the state.

The tables present (1) eligibility information for the total population 14 and over, and (2) labor force information for the population 16 and over.

Eligibility tables present estimates of the number and percent of the population eligible for the following CETA titles: IIB, VII, IID, VI, IV-A-2(YCCIP), IV-A-3 (YETP), and IVC (SYEP).

The labor force tables present estimates of labor force status for various demographic, social, and economical groups.

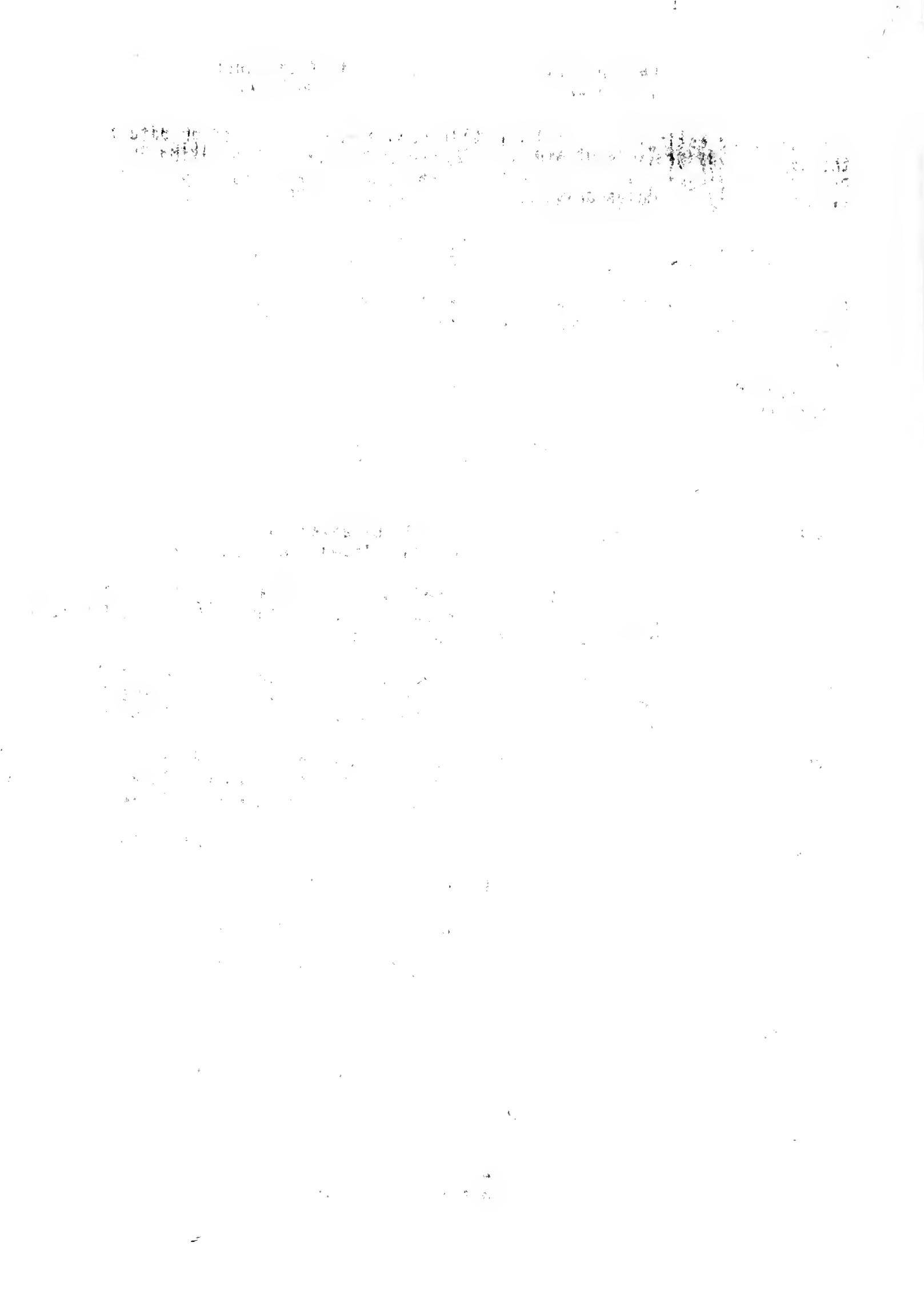
Definitions and Technical Notes

CETA Eligibility

IIB & VII	The person is Economically Disadvantaged and his CETA Labor Force Status is either Unemployed, Underemployed, or In-school.
IID	Person's family received Public Assistance or person is Economically Disadvantaged and been looking for work for 15 or more weeks as of the Survey Week.
VI	Person's family received Public Assistance or person has both been looking for work for 10 or more weeks as of the Survey Week and a CETA Family Income less than or equal to LLSIL.
YETP	The person is 16-21 years of age and his CETA Family Income must be less than 86% of the LLSIL and the person's CETA Labor Force Status is either Unemployed, Underemployed, or In-school.
YCCIP	Person is 16-19 years of age and is Economically Disadvantaged.
Any Listed	Person is eligible for IIB, VII, IID, YETP, YCCIP, SYEP, or VI.
Any Youth	Person is eligible for YETP, YCCIP, or SYEP.
Other Listed	Person is eligible for IIB, VII, IID, or VI.

CETA Labor Force Status

Unemployed	Person is BLS Unemployed, or was employed less than 10 hours in the week prior to the Survey for economic reasons, or is 18 years of age or older and in a family which received Public Assistance.
Underemployed	Person is employed part time for economic reasons or is employed full time with an Annual Wage less than either 71% of the LLSIL or the OMB Poverty Level.



In-School Person's major activity in the week prior to the Survey is In-school and not CETA Unemployed or CETA Underemployed.

Other None of the above.

Other Definitions

Economically Disadvantaged Person's family received Public Assistance or his CETA Family Income was less than either the OMB Poverty Level or 71% of LLSIL.

Education Years of school completed.

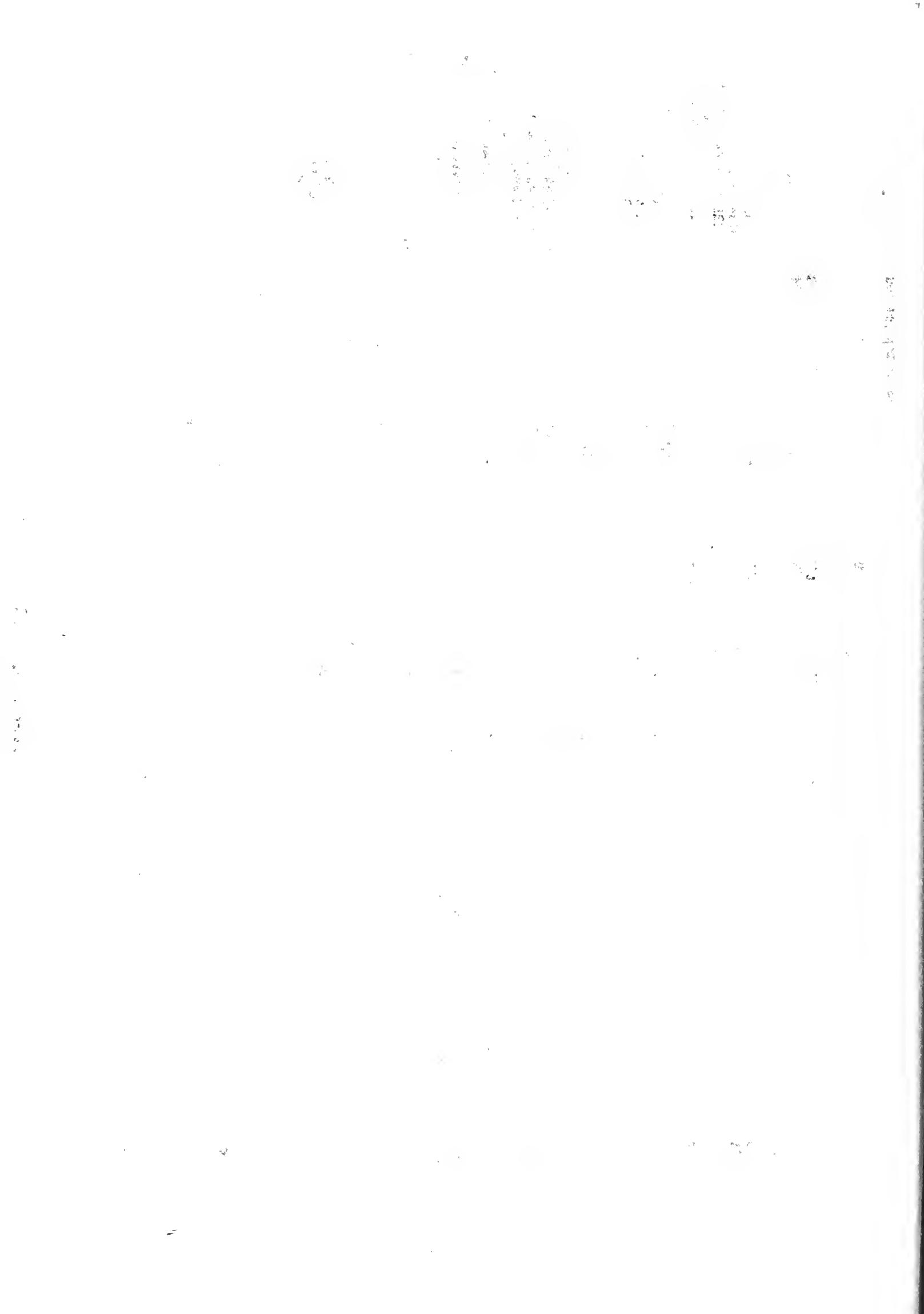
Veteran Status Males only, by enlisted service type.

1981 CEA ELIGIBILITY ESTIMATES

STATE OF MONTANA

NON-INSTI-TUTIONAL CIVILIAN POPULATION	ELIGIBLE FOR TITLE						PERCENT OF POPULATION		
	IIB,VII	IID	YETP	YCCP	SVEP	VI	ANY LISTED	ANY YOUTH	
AGE IN YEARS									
TOTAL 14 YEARS AND OLDER	637,138	7.0	3.9	2.0	1.3	4.9	4.2	9.2	5.6
14 TO 19	115,946	17.5	6.2	8.5	7.3	20.5	6.2	23.7	23.7
TOTAL 16 YEARS AND OLDER	606,339	5.7	3.8	2.1	1.4	3.4	4.1	8.1	4.2
16 TO 21	109,141	11.0	6.1	11.9	8.0	19.1	6.1	23.6	23.6
22 TO 44	245,846	6.3	4.7	-	-	5.0	6.4	-	-
22 TO 39	205,057	7.1	5.2	-	-	5.6	7.2	-	-
45 TO 54	92,606	1.0	1.6	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	-
65 AND OVER	84,887	2.6	1.5	-	-	1.5	2.6	-	-
MALES	321,824	7.8	4.3	2.0	1.7	5.1	4.8	10.7	6.4
FEMALES	315,319	6.1	3.5	2.0	.9	4.6	3.6	7.7	4.8
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC	590,544	5.0	2.6	1.4	1.0	3.4	2.8	7.2	4.1
ECONOMIC STATUS									
AT OR BELOW PY	89,938	36.8	18.3	11.4	4.4	28.2	19.5	44.8	28.2
AT OR BELOW 70% LLSIL	119,195	33.9	17.6	9.9	4.0	26.1	18.5	41.5	26.1
AT, BELOW PY OR, AT, BELOW 70% LLSIL	119,195	33.9	17.6	9.9	4.0	25.1	18.5	41.5	26.1
ABOVE 100% LLSIL	445,346	.3	.3	-.9	-.9	-.3	1.2	.9	.9
EDUCATION									
UNDER 9 YEARS	118,113	14.2	7.5	1.4	1.6	8.7	7.8	15.5	9.3
9-TO 11	114,863	13.1	6.4	6.4	3.8	10.6	7.0	16.7	12.0
12	257,056	3.5	2.6	1.5	.7	3.0	2.7	6.3	3.7
13 TO 15	85,606	2.9	1.2	-.6	.6	1.5	1.5	5.3	2.1
MALE VETERANS									
OTHER VETERAN	86,688	2.6	2.6	4.5	3.0	1.0	7.7	3.1	4.0
NON VETERAN	212,383	9.8	4.5	3.0	2.2	-.7	5.0	13.6	9.4
FAMILY STATUS									
PARENT IN TWO PARENT FAMILY	209,134	5.7	4.3	0.8	0.2	1.6	4.8	6.8	1.6
OTHER FAMILY MEMBER	336,995	5.9	2.8	2.1	2.0	4.8	3.0	8.2	6.1
WELFARE STATUS									
NO WELFARE	615,468	3.7	.5	1.2	.8	3.8	.7	6.0	4.5

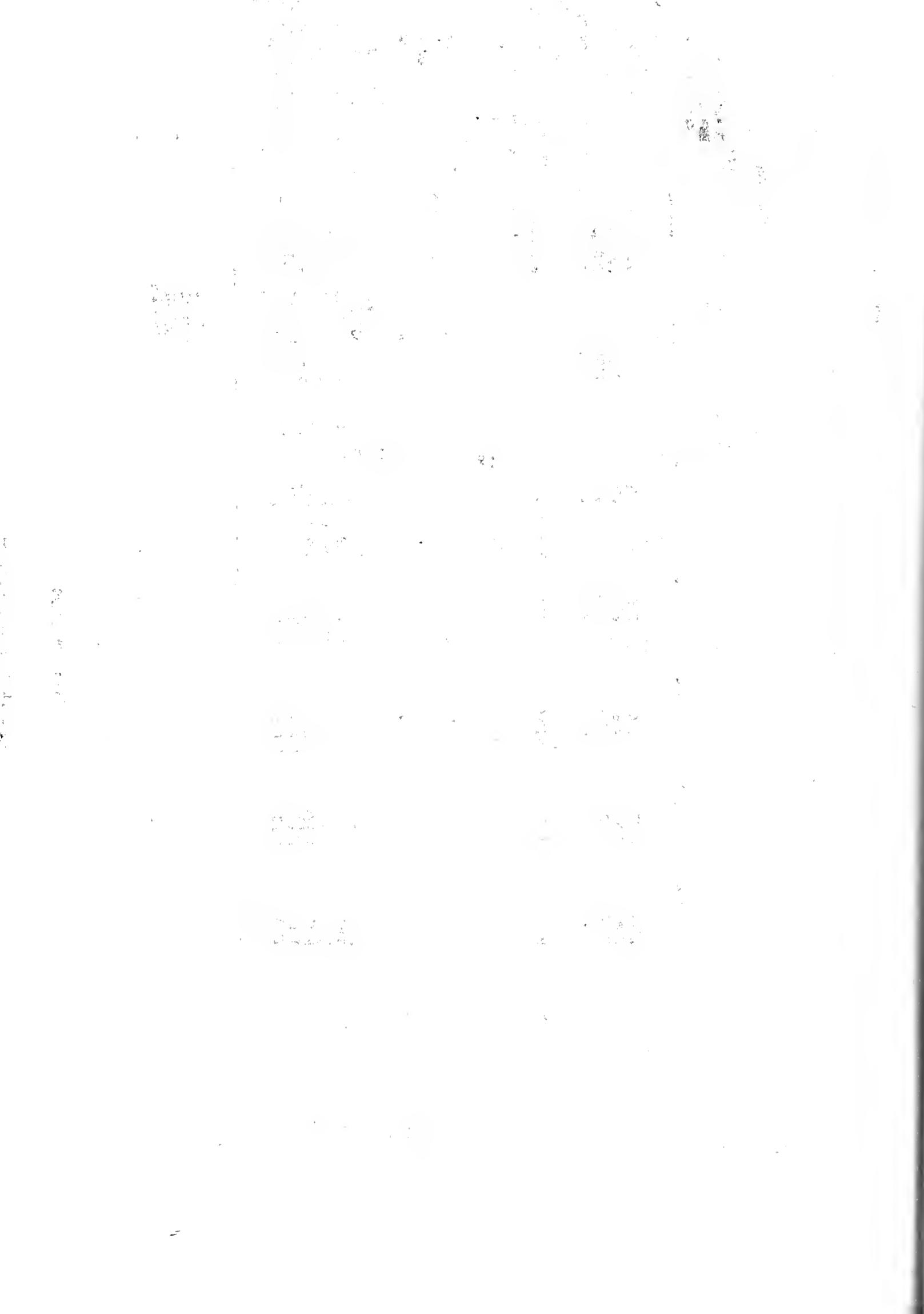
* Totals may not add due to rounding



1981 CETA ELIGIBILITY ESTIMATES

STATE OF MONTANA

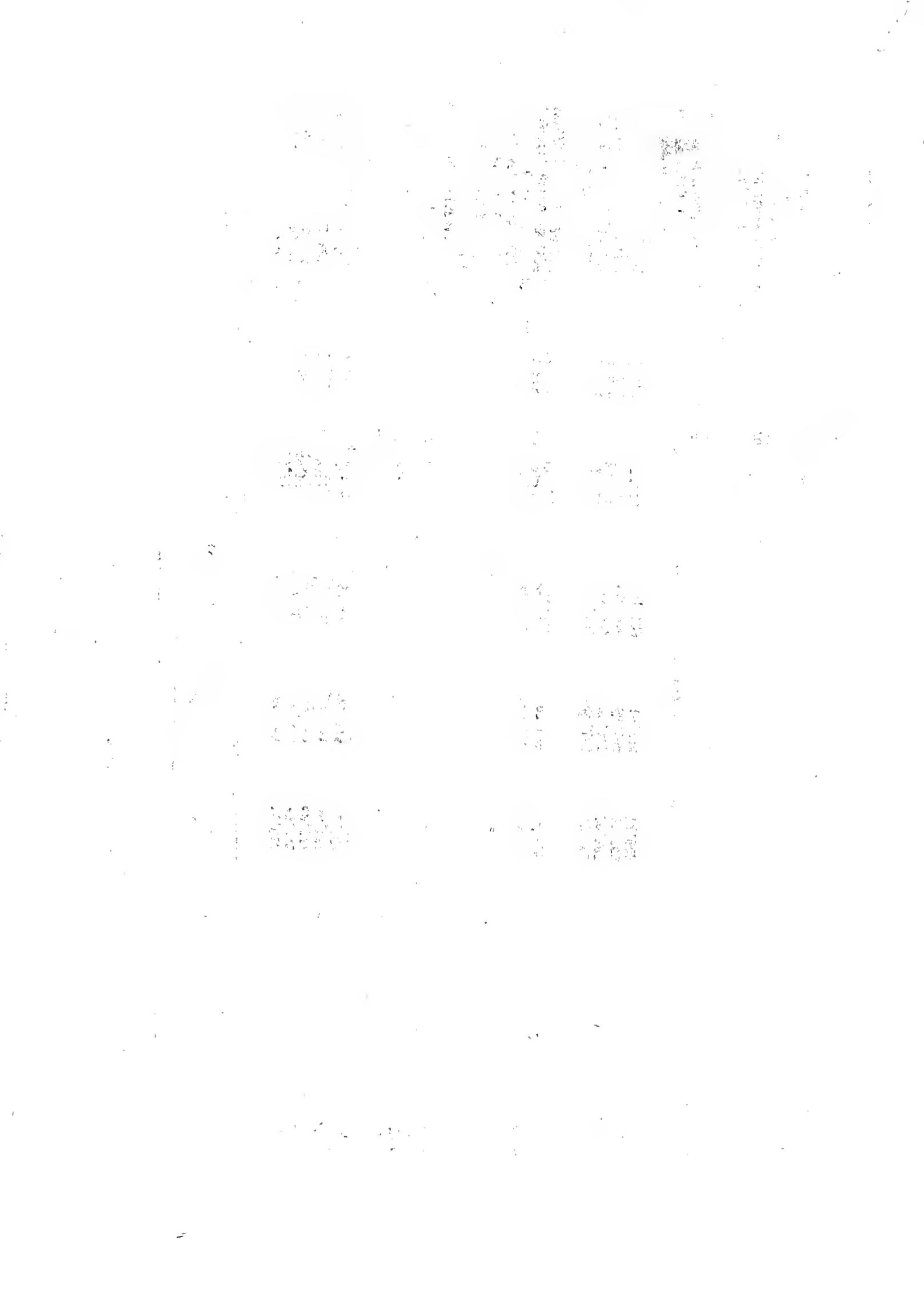
NON-INSTITUTIONAL CIVILIAN POPULATION	ELIGIBLE FOR TITLE						
	IIB,VII	IID	YETP	YCCIP	STEP	VI	ANY LISTED
AGE IN YEARS *							
TOTAL 14 YEARS AND OLDER	637,138	44,600	24,848	12,473	8,283	31,219	26,760
14 TO 19	115,946	20,290	7,189	9,855	8,464	23,769	7,189
TOTAL 16 YEARS AND OLDER	606,339	34,561	23,041	12,733	8,489	20,615	24,860
16 TO 21	109,141	12,005	6,658	12,988	8,731	20,846	6,657
22 TO 44	245,846	15,488	11,554	--	--	12,292	25,757
22 TO 39	205,057	14,599	10,633	--	--	15,734	25,757
45 TO 54	92,606	926	555	--	--	14,764	12,442
65 AND OVER	84,887	2,207	1,273	--	--	1,204	15,734
MALES	321,824	25,102	13,838	6,436	5,471	16,413	15,447
FEMALES	315,319	19,234	11,036	6,306	2,837	14,504	11,351
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC	590,544	29,527	15,354	8,267	5,905	20,078	16,535
ECONOMIC STATUS							
AT OR BELOW PW	89,938	33,097	16,458	10,253	3,957	25,362	20,596
AT OR BELOW 70% LLSIL	119,195	40,407	20,978	11,800	4,767	31,109	24,280
AT, BELOW PW OR AT BELOW 70% LLSIL	119,195	40,407	20,978	11,800	4,767	31,109	24,280
ABOVE 100% LLSIL	445,346	1,336	--	4,008	31,109	22,051	15,135
EDUCATION							
UNDER 9 YEARS	118,113	16,772	8,858	1,653	1,890	10,275	9,213
9 TO 11	114,863	15,047	7,351	7,351	4,364	12,175	8,040
12	257,056	8,646	6,423	3,705	1,729	7,411	6,670
13 TO 15	85,606	2,482	1,027	--	513	1,284	1,284
MALE VETERANS							
OTHER VETERAN	86,688	2,253	2,253	--	868	2,687	3,467
NON VETERAN	212,383	20,813	9,557	6,371	4,672	16,353	10,619
FAMILY STATUS							
PARENT IN TWO PARENT FAMILY	209,134	11,920	8,992	1,673	418	3,346	10,038
OTHER FAMILY MEMBER	336,995	19,882	9,435	7,076	6,739	16,175	10,109
WELFARE STATUS							
NO WELFARE	615,468	22,772	3,077	7,385	4,923	23,387	4,308
• Totals may not add due to rounding.							



FY 1981 CETA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

STATE OF MONTANA

	CIVILIAN POPULA- TION	PERCENT OF POPULATION				ECON- DISAD
		UN- EMPLOYED	UNDER EMPLOYED	IN- SCHOOL	EMPLOYED	
AGE IN YEARS						
TOTAL	16 YEARS AND OLDER	606,339	8.3	2.9	8.3	27.5
16 TO 21		109,141	13.5	4.0	41.4	19.1
22 TO 44		245,846	8.9	3.3	2.0	19.1
22 TO 39		205,057	9.9	3.5	2.3	17.4
45 TO 54		92,606	4.9	3.4	.4	19.1
65 AND OVER		84,887	4.4	1.0	.2	13.5
MALES		305,480	10.3	2.1	9.9	17.5
FEMALES		300,968	6.3	3.7	6.7	20.6
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC		580,510	7.4	3.1	8.4	17.3
ECONOMIC STATUS						
AT OR BELOW PV		82,686	20.1	3.5	6.9	34.2
AT OR BELOW 70% LLSIL		110,244	18.6	3.5	5.4	35.4
AT, BELOW PV OR AT, BELOW 70% LLSIL		110,244	18.6	3.5	5.4	35.4
ABOVE 100% LLSIL		427,748	5.8	2.6	10.1	37.1
EDUCATION						
UNDER 9 YEARS		87,094	15.2	3.4	1.4	29.2
9-11		108,043	10.1	1.5	28.5	38.2
12		251,347	7.0	3.4	3.9	59.4
13-15		87,094	5.4	3.0	9.2	59.4
MALE VETERANS						
OTHER VETERAN		88,198	6.2	1.6	1.4	29.2
NON VETERAN		194,028	11.2	2.6	15.0	55.3
FAMILY STATUS						
PARENT IN TWO PARENT FAMILY		212,770	8.5	4.1	0.4	65.3
OTHER FAMILY MEMBER		304,273	7.0	2.6	15.4	45.1
WELFARE STATUS						
NO WELFARE		586,500	5.3	3.0	8.5	54.8
*Totals may not add due to rounding.						



FY 1981 GETA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

STATE OF MONTANA

CIVILIAN POPULATION							CETA LABOR FORCE		
	UN-EMPLOYED	UNDER EMPLOYED	IN-SCHOOL	EMPLOYED	OTHER	ECON- DISAD			
AGE IN YEARS									
TOTAL 16 YEARS AND OLDER	606,339	50,326	17,583	321,359	166,743	115,810			
16 TO 21	109,141	14,734	4,365	45,184	6,875	20,845			
22 TO 44	245,846	21,880	8,112	4,916	38,843	42,777			
22 TO 39	205,057	20,300	7,176	4,716	34,244	39,165			
45 TO 54	92,606	4,537	3,148	370	21,114	12,501			
65 AND OVER	84,887	3,736	848	169	7,385	25,211			
MALES	305,480	31,464	6,415	30,242	190,925	53,459			
FEMALES	300,968	18,960	11,735	20,164	130,319	61,999			
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC	580,510	42,957	17,995	48,762	310,572	160,801			
ECONOMIC STATUS									
AT OR BELOW PW	82,686	16,619	2,894	5,705	28,278	29,188	82,686		
AT OR BELOW 70% LLSIL	110,244	20,505	3,858	5,953	39,026	40,900	110,244		
AT, BELOW PW OR AT, BELOW 70% LLSIL	110,244	20,505	3,858	5,953	39,026	40,900	110,244		
ABOVE 100% LLSIL	427,748	24,809	11,121	43,202	251,088	97,526	2,566		
EDUCATION									
UNDER 9 YEARS	87,094	13,238	2,961	1,219	25,431	44,243	31,353		
9-11	108,043	10,912	1,620	30,792	41,272	23,445	29,387		
12	251,347	17,594	8,545	9,802	149,300	66,104	36,445		
13-15	87,094	4,703	2,612	8,012	51,733	19,944	12,802		
MALE VETERANS									
OTHER VETERAN	88,198	5,468	1,411	352	66,324	14,552	11,201		
NON VETERAN	194,028	21,731	5,044	29,104	107,297	30,850	38,417		
FAMILY STATUS									
PARENT IN TWO PARENT FAMILY	212,770	18,085	8,723	851	138,938	46,171	37,873		
OTHER FAMILY MEMBER	304,273	21,299	7,911	46,858	137,227	90,977	45,945		
WELFARE STATUS									
NO WELFARE	586,500	31,084	17,595	49,852	321,402	166,566	95,599		

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

